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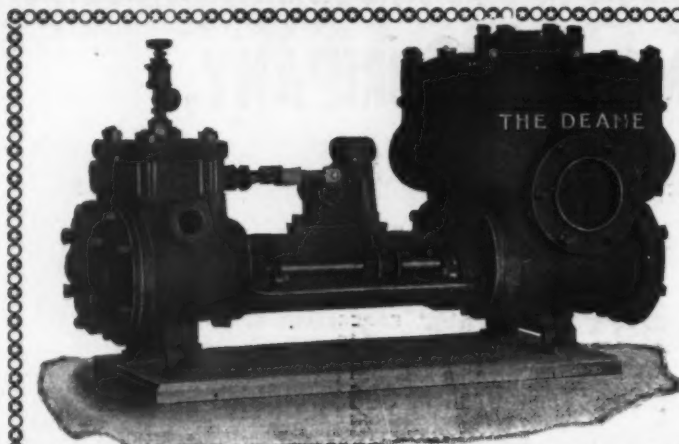
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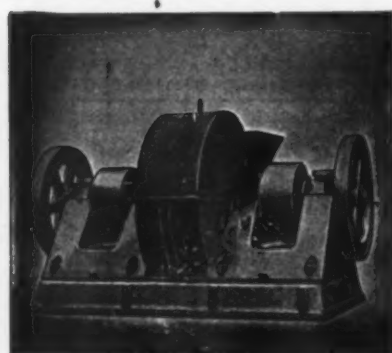
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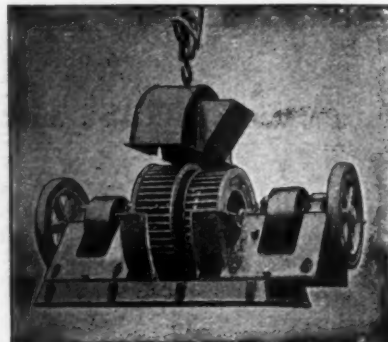
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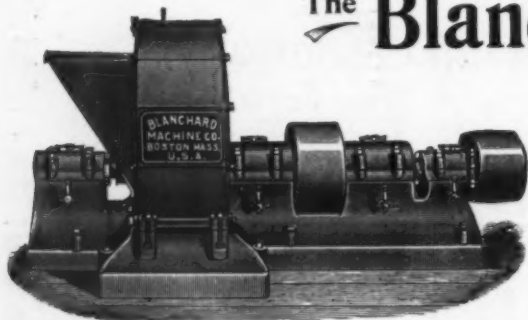
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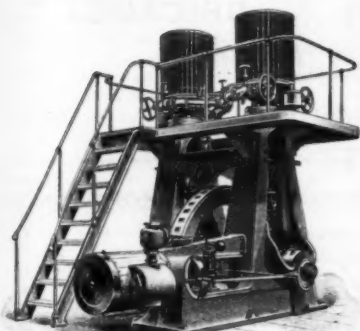
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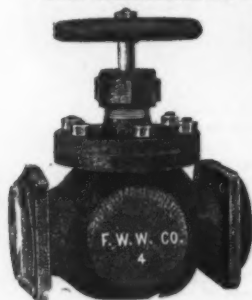
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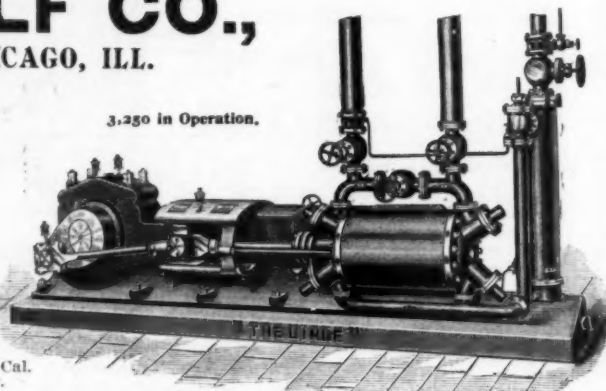
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The Organ of the Provision and
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and National Retail Butchers' Review.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

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DISAPPOINTMENTS.

The last week brought to the people of the United States many disappointments. The elusive Spanish fleet succeeded in reaching Cuba without interception. All expectations of efficient assistance by the Cuban insurgents have resulted in disappointments. Attempts to land troops or ammunition have failed. The mobilization of our army and the expedition of troops either to Cuba or to the Philippines were delayed by a conspicuous lack of timely preparations. Hopes for a speedy decision were disappointed and could certainly not be revived by the scramble for patronage as favored by the members of Congress and indulged by the Government. In fact, most of the well-deserved prestige of Dewey's brilliant victory threatens to be lost by the developments of the past week. Still, our confidence is unshaken and the strength of this nation is unimpaired. All it needs is that the same process of scraping off foul bottoms, which is now applied to Sampson's fleet, be earnestly and quickly attended to in other directions. Then Uncle Sam will be better prepared to start on his rapid march to victory.

THE TRADEPAPER FOR TRADE NEWS.

The close observer of things will always notice that when a daily newspaper prints details of something which has happened within his own knowledge that the facts are invariably distorted and that out of the most trifling circumstances an element of excitement and sensationalism is in most cases interjected. No one will dispute the truth of this statement, because every one, at some period or another, has the experience.

In such circumstances the business man will naturally hesitate as to what weight he attaches to any information or reports relating to his business that appear in daily newspapers, particularly at such a time as the present, when full two-thirds of the news space of the daily and evening papers is given over to so-called war news, and when the utility of every other department is sacrificed in the effort.

The case is totally different with the weekly trade paper. Its mission, in season and out of season, in peace and in war, is to give the news of the trade or trades which it represents and present it intelligently and in accordance with the facts only. The weekly interval admits of this, but a twenty-four hour interval does not.

In these days of lightning changes in the commercial barometer the investor cannot accept off-hand the glib surmises and conjectures of the overworked and flitting reporter of the morning or evening paper. He wants a clearer view of the horizon; he wants cause and effect; he wants views set down in the transparent light of well-weighted consideration and fact, and not in the whirl and excitement incident to the make-up of a daily paper.

In the fulfillment of this desire he finds solace in the trade paper, sombre and heavy, perhaps, but accurate and reliable just the same, and a pillar of strength at all times, but at no time more so than at present. In this paper for instance can be found the whys and wherefores and the pros and cons of anything and everything that enters and becomes an element in the purchase and sale of any line of goods which we report upon.

We write these lines in no spirit of boastfulness, but entirely with a view to suggesting, or pointing out the wisdom of conservatism in a period of extraordinary excitement, when reliable data can only be obtained from reliable sources, where care and patience is exercised to the fullest extent in its preparation and presentation.

SELLING THE COUNTERSIGN.

Since the outbreak of the war with Spain the American public has had ample opportunity to study American journalism and its weaknesses as exemplified by the daily press of to-day. The efforts of the daily papers to get news and to publish whatever news they could get, has been up to this readily availed of by the enemy in formulating its plans. Very fortunately, however, much of the so-called news published has been faulty; it has been of a character to convince both the public and the Government that the modern American newspaper lacks the element of patriotism and cares little other than to beat its rivals. For several weeks it was simply disgusting the way in which the most serious plans of the Army and Navy were given to the world, and consequently to the Spanish authorities. We are glad, however, that the Government has at last awakened to the importance of shutting off the ubiquitous scribe and suppressing every movement of any kind in connection with the conflict. The people want to know the facts and to have the very latest news, but they do not want to be misinformed, neither do they desire that the conduct of the campaign should be embarrassed in order that they may have the doubtful satisfaction of paying five cents to read an alleged dispatch in Extra No. 10, which has been twisted around and already appeared in extras from 1 to 9 in another form.

The whole thing has been undignified and unpatriotic, and were it not for the degree of seriousness attached to the charge of circulating misleading information, there is nothing that the daily newspapers remind us more of than a lot of schoolboys trying to excel one another in telling tales of hobgoblins, etc.

When the history of the present war comes to be told, the public will know, not what good the newspapers did, but what harm. The "Gussie" expedition—now the laughing stock of the world—and the bombardment of San Juan—a genuine fizzle—can both, we believe, be laid at the door of so-called journalism.

ABATTOIRS AND HEALTH CRANKS.

The owners of abattoirs which are built within city limits do not occupy a very enviable position. No matter how modern the machinery used, or no matter how up-to-date the mode of operating the plant may be, there is always some crank with a pro bono publico bee in his bonnet and a nose like a needle, who is sure to draw public attention to some alleged nuisance.

No slaughter-house nuisance can be a worse nuisance than the over-zealous citizen referred to. He delights in stirring up boards of health, sanitary authorities, and writing to the papers. He co-operates with his worthy spouse in the formation of a Ladies' Health Protective Association, and altogether is a thorn in the side of the abattoir proprietor.

There are advantages, of course, in being within city limits, but very often an old standing, well-built plant is overtaken by the growth of a town or city, and in such premises it would not be fair to expect the owner to pull stakes and get outside the city boundary.

In the first place, it would not be fair to impose such a hardship and expense on him, and in the second place, there is no occasion to make such changes so long as the plant is conducted in such a manner as not to give offence to the neighbors. In New York, Brooklyn and other large cities, the largest abattoirs are very centrally located within city lines, and the only complaints ever made about them come from faddists who fondle

the idea that by poking their noses into such questions they get cheap notoriety and distinction as public benefactors.

These faddists, nevertheless, manage to stir up things occasionally, and it is always well to be on the safe side, which means that no stone should be left unturned in the direction of cleanliness and the adoption of smell-killing and other appliances. The modern health crank can catch a smell five miles off. The sensitiveness of his proboscis is one of the physiological wonders of the age.

These remarks are prompted by the circumstance that one of the most modern equipped plants in the country—situated in Virginia—has recently been subjected to considerable annoyance from people of the character we have described. The charge in the instance referred to was for maintaining a nuisance in the creek into which the water from the abattoir flows. The case duly came up for hearing before a magistrate. The greater portion of the evidence given went to prove that the abattoir was not maintaining a nuisance. In fact, many testified that the plant was conducted on the most approved principles (as it is), and was a "parlor," to quote a local paper, compared with other places of like character. It was also brought out that little or no refuse of any kind escaped from the abattoir.

Here is a case where a thoroughly equipped plant, was attacked without any justification whatever, but the owners nevertheless were put to inconvenience. No opening should be given the health crank. The character of the slaughtering business is such that eternal vigilance is essential in its conduct.

CANADIAN CANNED MEATS.

Our esteemed contemporary, "The Canadian Grocer," ever alive to the interests of things grocerian across the border, has taken us to task for some comments which we recently made in these columns about the Canadian Government giving an order for canned meats to a Chicago packer. In its effort to place this matter in its true light we cannot permit the "Grocer" to place us in a false one, more particularly as some of the best friends which "The National Provisioner" has are in Canada. Our contemporary has denied the truth of our statement, and adds that Premier Laurier himself is authority for the statement that the Canadian Government has not given an order to a Chicago or any other firm in the United States for one pound of canned meat, let alone 50,000 pounds. Having denied that we were correct, the onus of proof certainly devolves upon the "Grocer" to show that we were wrong, and this cannot be disposed of by the mere announcement—with every respect to the "Grocer's" veracity—that Premier Laurier said so and so.

While asking for such proof we do not hesitate to say that we would certainly regard it strange and anomalous that the Canadian Government should come to the United States for canned meats if it were possible to get such goods in Canada, and we would regard similar action by the United States Government in the same way. For some reason, however, there have been instances recorded where coals were sent to Newcastle. We presume that in such cases the Newcastle article was not of the kind desired, or perhaps the supply had run short. In any event we want our Canadian friends to understand that we are with them, and not against them, and that when any of them get a Government order for meats canned or otherwise, "The National Provisioner" will be as willing to record the fact as "The Canadian Grocer," and that means a great deal. The "Grocer" tells us, in refutation of our statement, that "there are in the Dominion two concerns putting up canned meats, although only one of these is

of very great importance, and that one factory has not been able, during the past year or two, to turn out enough canned meats to supply the demand."

If Chicago did get the order the reason is apparent in this statement. If the concern referred to could not keep up with normal demand it certainly could not meet an abnormal demand, as a single order for 50,000 pounds undoubtedly is; but why cavil? We are proud of Canada as a meat producing country, and of the position which it occupies in the packing industry.

FAIR PLAY AT LAST.

There is every hope that the butterine industry of Illinois, which up to a few years ago was part and parcel of the packing industry in Chicago, and which was completely wiped out, or nearly so, by the enactments of a rural Legislature, will be again revived.

The Illinois butterine law referred to has been declared invalid by the courts in the first test case brought against the manufacturers. The latter have made little pretence of obeying the law since it was passed a year ago, repeated violations resulting in some of the manufacturers being placed in prison. This we presume was done with the intention of forcing the issue, and led to a writ of habeas corpus, with the result that the prisoners were speedily released. The Court, in its decision declares:

"The Legislature may pass laws for the protection of the public health, good order, good morals and the safety of society, and may pass any reasonable regulations for the manufacture and sale of both butter and butterine, but it has not the right or power to pass unreasonable or unjust regulations or prohibitive laws as to either. It cannot prohibit the manufacture or sale of wholesome and nutritious articles of food either directly or under the guise of regulatory acts. Wherever it appears in the act that the object, purpose and intent of the act is to prohibit the manufacture and sale in the interest of the public the act will be held to be invalid."

This ruling is entirely equitable and just. It has taken a long time to come, but much satisfaction can be derived from its terms. We hope to see similar rulings made in other States. The oleophobist has had his day.

AGAINST BORACIC ACID.

In years gone by boracic acid has been considerably recommended for use in the packing trade, but for some time past a disposition has been evinced to handle the article in less quantities and in a more conservative manner. Its status to-day for use, in butter at all events, is clearly outlined in the following communication, which has been addressed by the Quebec, Can., Department of Agriculture to creamery managers:

"I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that there is a severe law in England against adulterations of butter and that one of the London Boards of Trade, the 'London Home and Foreign Produce Board,' has even gone so far as to name a special chemist for the purpose of conducting under its control tests for the adulteration of goods.

"Last year, some dealers became amenable to the English law for having offered for sale, in England, Australian butter containing boracic acid, when the penalties imposed were heavy in addition to confiscation of the butter. It is, therefore, very important in the interests not only of the maker and the patrons, but of the good name of Canadian butter, that all makers should abstain from using boracic acid or other ingredients to make butter keeping.

"The Montreal Butter and Cheese Board is under the impression that the preservative used by some persons in previous years to preserve the milk, contains a certain quantity of borax, and that, if such be the case, the butter made from such milk must fall under the effect of the English law.

"This year, Canadian exporters are forced to guarantee to buyers the absolute purity of the butters which they send to England, but they can only do so when the butters delivered to them are free from boracic acid or other ingredients of the same kind.

"Needless to add that, in the event of

trouble, the exporters would, in certain cases, have a recourse against those selling them adulterated for pure products."

The great trouble about borax is that it is used to excess. It no doubt possesses some elements of a preservative character, but its adoption has been overdone, as many exporters know to their cost. The European buyer looks for quality, and he wants his purchases to weigh meat and not chemicals.

The cattle and sheep men of Utah have forgotten their differences, shaken hands and buried the hatchet. We are glad to hear it. It's bad enough to hear of quarrels among the Mormons of Utah, but to hear of quarrels among men in the same line of business there is distressing.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

PROVISIONS.—There was not much more than a scalping business for the day in connection with a shaking out of the long interest, while after the opening at small declines there was a reaction. But the undertone is good and the trade have great faith in the future. The day's Chicago prices will be found elsewhere in this publication. In New York cash Western lard is at 6.72½, city steam at 6.35, compound at 4½@5, refined at 7 for Continent, 7.50 for South America and 8.35@8.65 for ditto kegs. Cut meats at 6½ for 12-lb average, pickled bellies 7 for 10-lb ditto and 6½ for 14-lb ditto; pickled shoulders at 4½, pickled hams at 7½@8. Hogs at 5½@6½.

TALLOW.—The market is strong and is without features beyond those put out in our full review elsewhere in this publication. City at 4½ asked and 4 bid. Sale of 50 hhds. at 4. This week 310 hhds. out-of-town sold at 3½@4, and these markets, as well as New York, are well sold up. Also sales in New York of 350 tes. city edible at 4½. Some lots held to 4½.

STEARINE.—Oleo is well sold up here, and could not be had under 6½ for future deliveries, while at Chicago 6½ is asked.

COTTONSEED OIL.—There were no new developments here for the day, the position being strong at the prices in our extended review elsewhere in this publication. The slight reaction in lard has momentarily quieted the demand. At the mills there are very excited views over prices. What little crude in tanks is held in Texas 20 is asked for it, while it has 19 bid, and the Mississippi Valley will not sell under 19@20c.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.—Friday, May 20, 1898.—The stock market to-day was dull and irregular, opening strong and higher, but later losing most of the gains. The dealings were largely professional, and London was a moderate seller. Railway bonds were quiet and irregular and monetary conditions were unchanged.

ADVANCE BEEF.

The wholesale houses in Binghamton (N. Y.) received orders the other day to advance the price of carcass beef from 7½c. to 8c. and upwards per pound. Last year about this time the same stuff sold at 6½c. per pound. By the advance to 8c. the wholesaler receives something like \$10 per carcass more than he did twelve months ago. This is but a symptom of the general bulge upward all over the country.

The Excelior Soap Works, of Dallas, Texas, are doing a good business and building up a large trade. Mr. Denni, the superintendent, is a practical soapmaker of long experience, and greatly appreciated the articles on soap published heretofore in "The National Provisioner."

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD. WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tes., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

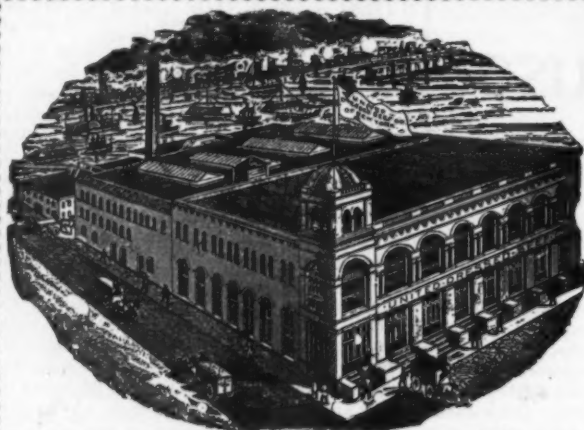
HOG PRODUCTS IN GOOD POSITION FOR MANIPULATION—THEY GO UP EASILY, BUT REACTIONS TAKE PLACE FOR PROFITS—THE LARGE EXPORT MOVEMENTS DESPITE THE HIGHER PRICES A REMARKABLE FEATURE.

That the hog products would drift naturally to higher prices as under influences from enormous shipments to Europe, the large home demands, government and otherwise, and the steady falling away of Western stocks, notwithstanding the larger supplies of hogs, has been more apparent to the entire interest, but that they will not find the limit of the higher prices they are entitled to by the favorable indicated surroundings at once is clear from the usual disposition to scalp and take in profits as the prices find their way upward. There has been no trouble at times through the week to put the prices higher all around on the products and to a basis that would under ordinary circumstances cause consternation in the trade. But a matter of a jump of 50¢ 75¢ per barrel for pork and 30¢ 40 points for lard upon any one day and followed by the natural reactions is accepted as a development that is wholly in order under the sentiment that has come up latterly in the leading speculative staples. Hog products stand more apart from speculation in grain than usual, so far as feeling in a sympathetic way its fluctuations. They have enough direct favorable features to call for any strength they have exhibited, and they could be placed without difficulty upon a materially higher basis at once and kept there if the disposition to squeeze and shake out the followers on the long side was suppressed. There has not been so much of an effort to work the provision market to reactions this week as formerly or with a view of getting in the supplies of hogs cheaper, and notwithstanding the receipts of hogs this week at the Western marketable centers are remarkably large and exceed those for some time previously. There has been too much money on the bull side of the products with their leaps in prices to pay as much attention as usual as to whether hogs were to be a little up or a little down in price, and particularly as ideas have been so stimulated by the recent developments of the products for higher prices that packers feel they can view with contentment their possibilities over values through to the new packing season.

The most remarkable feature that appears in connection with the entire position is the extensive outlet for both meats and lard to European markets, notwithstanding the sharp advance that has taken place in prices, while there is no abatement in this export interest at the close. The trade point to the record of the export movements last week as reaching the enormous volume of 20,550,000 lb of lard, against only 9,000,000 lb for the corresponding week last year, and then to the shipments of meats, which were 20,200,000 lb

and only 12,400,000 lb at the same time in the previous season, while the Chicago shipments for that week were 15,550,000 lb lard and 19,550,000 lb meats; there was every indication as well that the current week would show exports again away ahead of those of last season. Then it must be recollected that the government's wants are drawing in an increasing way on the stocks, and notwithstanding that this source of consumption has taken over 5,000,000 lb canned goods since the beginning of the war trouble. An estimate of the Chicago stocks was made on Monday, and which placed them at only 108,000 tes. lard, 17,000,000 lb short ribs, 75,000 bbls. new pork and 45,250 bbls. old pork. It is clear that with stocks of those proportions and at this time of year when there should be some increase on the liberal summer marketing of hogs, instead of a decrease, and by comparison the very moderate quantity of lard held, that statistically the position is a remarkably healthy one, and if demands are to keep up of the late volume on export account that the situation over prices will be very sensitive. There does not appear any sign of the foreign markets being scared away from pure lard by its high prices, and it can be accounted for only on the theory that it takes a long time to move trade away from a commodity after it has been running on it for a long time. However, compound lard has rather more attention than it had a few weeks since, while the beef fat products otherwise generally are taken up in a decidedly liberal way. But hog products in a speculative way are having more and more the attention of country speculators. Where a couple of weeks since these outsiders were working on grain and neglecting the hog products, which were then comparatively low in price, they are now not disconcerted by the full figures in relation to their old basis, but every advance seems to be only a greater temptation for them to take hold, while the packers are making the most out of the excitement. The advance in prices has been so substantial within the past six weeks that a comparison is made as follows: On April 1, in Chicago, July pork was at \$9.60; at one time this week it stood at \$12.70; July ribs were April 1 at 5.12½, and this week at 6.85. July lard on April 1, 5.15, and this week 6.85. On Nov. 1 of last year, May pork stood at \$4.85; May lard at 4.35, and May ribs at 4.27½. The New York trade has been larger in refined lard, somewhat improved in the compound, while immense quantities of lard and meats are passing through here this week for export markets. The city cutters want more money for their products on the higher cost of hogs, but they are finding a sale for the United Kingdom and Continent for moderate quantities, but to near points but little business. The city packers are not doing much in beef, while they are offering to sell it rather easier. But beef hams are held higher, although only moderately wanted. The run of the features and the fluctuations in prices upon the several days since our last report have been as follows: On Saturday the opening was 15 lower on pork, 10 points on lard and 12 points on ribs, and the close showed an advance for the day of 5¢ 7 points on pork and 2 points on ribs, with lard as upon the latest of the day before. The early decline was due to the large receipts of hogs, which were about 80,000 head, while their prices were 10¢ 15 lower. The packers and outsiders soon became

buyers. At Chicago: Pork—May closed \$11.52 nominal; July opened at \$11.45¢ \$11.50, sold down to \$11.42, up to \$11.80, closed at \$11.70; September closed at \$11.82 nominal. Lard—May opened at 6.50, closed at 6.47 nominal; July opened at 6.40, sold up to 6.52, closed at 6.47¢ 6.50; September opened at 6.45¢ 6.50, sold at 6.47, up to 6.60, closed at 6.57 asked. Ribs—May closed at 6.12 nominal; July opened at 6.00¢ 6.02, sold to 6.17, closed at 6.15 asked; September opened at 6.07¢ 6.10, sold to 6.25, closed at 6.22 asked. In New York, Western steam lard was at 6.65 bid and 6.75 asked. City steam at 6.35¢ 6.50. Hogs at 5¼¢ 6. Beef, city extra India mess, tierces, \$18¢ 18.50. In cut meats, bellies, 12-lb average at 6¼¢; pork, mess, at \$11.25¢ 11.75; sales, 200 bbls. city family pork at \$13¢ 13.50. On Monday the opening was 15 higher on pork, 20 points on lard and 25 points on ribs, from which there was a good deal of excitement and a rise for the day of fully 70¢ 75 for pork, 22¢ 30 points for lard and fully 40 points for ribs. The receipts of hogs were fully 87,000 head. There was large buying by Cudahy and Armour and by outsiders generally. Ribs were taken up extensively by the leading packers, encouraged by the large government demand for meats. At Chicago: Pork—May closed at \$12.25 nominal; July opened at \$11.80¢ \$11.95, sold up to \$12.50, closed at \$12.40 asked; September opened at \$12.50, sold to \$12.60, closed at \$12.57 nominal. Lard—May closed at 6.80, July opened at 6.70, sold at 6.90, closed at 6.80 asked; September opened at 6.72¢ 6.80, sold to 7.00, closed at 6.90 asked. Ribs—May closed at 6.55; July opened at 6.25¢ 6.40, sold at 6.57, closed at 6.55; September opened at 6.35¢ 6.47, sold to 6.65, closed at 6.62. In New York, mess pork sold at \$11.50¢ 12 for 250 bbls. In city cut meats, sale of 25,000 lb pickled bellies at 6¼¢ for 12-lb average; 10-lb average at 7; pickled shoulders at 4¼¢ for 2,000 pieces; pickled hams at 7½¢ 8. Western steam lard at 7.15; city steam at 6.50 bid and 6.75 asked. Refined at 7.35 for Continent, 7.75 for South America, 8.85 for ditto kegs. Hogs at 5¼¢ 6½¢. On Tuesday, the opening was 5 lower on pork, 5 points down on lard and steadiness on ribs. From this there was an advance of 40 on pork, 15 points on lard and 17 points on ribs. But later in the day there was some pressure by packers and unloading otherwise which caused a decline for the day of 22¢ 27 for pork, 17¢ 20 points on lard and 20 points on ribs. At Chicago: Pork—May closed at \$12; July opened at \$12.30, sold to \$12.70, back to \$12.15, closed at \$12.17; September opened at \$12.50, sold to \$12.60, closed at \$12.30. Lard—May was at 6.70, closed at 6.62; July opened at 6.70, sold to 6.85, down to 6.60, closed at 6.62; September opened at 6.80, sold to 6.95, back to 6.70, closed at 6.70 bid. Ribs—May closed at 6.35; July opened at 6.45, sold to 6.62, back to and closed at 6.35; September opened at 6.55¢ 6.57, sold to 6.70, back to 6.40, closed at 6.42. In New York, Western steam lard on the spot was 6.90. City steam at 6.50¢ 6.60. Refined at 7.20 for Continent, 7.60 for South America, 8.75 for ditto kegs. Of pork, sales of 300 bbls. at \$11.75¢ 12.25. The receipts of hogs at the West were 98,400 head. On Wednesday there was a remarkably large receipt of hogs at the West. Armour, Swift and in some degree the Chicago Packing Co. got the credit for a portion of these large supplies, in the belief of the trade that as they had sold the products on Tuesday that they were getting the hogs forward to keep the market down if possible. But on Wednesday it turned out that all of the packers were buyers, and on the whole there was a strong feeling, although some fluctuations occurred. It was said that the supply of hogs for the day covered more than usual number of light average. The receipts of hogs were



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the largest since the early winter months, reaching about 130,000 head at all Western points. The close of the Chicago market for the products showed 10 advance for pork and 26½ points for lard and ribs, where pork, May closed at \$12.12 nominal; July opened at \$12.20@12.20, sold to \$12.32, down to \$12.10, closed at \$12.27 bid; September opened at \$12.30@12.35, sold to \$12.40, down to \$12.30, up to \$12.40, closed at \$12.40. Lard—May closed at 6.65 nominal; July opened at 6.62, sold to 6.67, down to 6.60, closed at 6.65@6.67; September opened at 6.67@6.70, sold to 6.75, closed at 6.72@6.75. Ribs—May closed at 6.40; July opened at 6.30@6.32, sold to 6.42, down to 6.32, closed at 6.40; September opened at 6.35@6.45, sold to 6.50, down to 6.40, closed at 6.47. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 7; city steam at 6.50; refined at 7.15 for Continent, compound at 4½@5. Mess pork at \$11.75@12.25; city family ditto at \$13.00@13.50. In city cut meats, sales of 25,000 lb pickled bellies at 6½ for 12-lb average and 7 for 10-lb average. Thursday there was a little yielding of prices on a slackening up of demand. The large receipts of hogs for the week had not counted for so much as usual, as they had included more light weights and pigs, and indicated that the farmers were getting short in supplies of corn. The packers were selling a little stuff, and Cudahy was believed to be a seller of lard. The close was 17 lower on pork, 17 points down on lard and 17 points down on ribs. At Chicago: Pork—May closed \$11.95; July opened at \$11.20@11.30, sold down to \$12, closed at \$12.10 bid; September opened at \$12.42, sold down to \$12.10, closed at \$12.22 asked. Lard—May closed 6.50 asked; July opened at 6.60@6.62, sold down to 6.47, closed 6.47@6.50; September opened at 6.67, closed at 6.55@6.57. Ribs—May opened at 6.32, closed at 6.22; July opened at 6.37, sold down to 6.17, closed at 6.22 bid; September opened at 6.47, sold down to 6.25, closed at 6.30@6.32. (For Friday's closing see p. 10.)

A PETITION FOR RETALIATION.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, presented in the United States Senate the following petition which was read and referred to the Committee on Finance:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned packers and shippers of provisions of the city of Chicago beg to present to your honorable body the following facts relative to the recent action of the French Government respecting the duties imposed upon the articles of lard and sausages imported into France:

1. That the duty upon lard has been raised from 14 francs per kilo to 25 francs as a minimum and 40 francs as a maximum per 100 kilos; and

2. That the duty upon sausages has been raised from 25 francs per 100 kilos to 50 francs per 100 kilos to 50 francs as a minimum and to 100 francs as a maximum per 100 kilos.

The undersigned beg to direct your attention to the fact that the minimum duty imposed by France upon lard equals about 36½ per cent, ad valorem, while the maximum duty equals 58½ per cent, ad valorem. On sausages the minimum rate of duty equals about 28½ per cent, ad valorem, while the maximum rate equals 67 per cent, ad valorem.

We also beg to state that the present minimum duty on lard is more than 175 per cent, and the present maximum duty is more than 285 per cent, increase upon the tariff rates heretofore imposed, and that the present minimum duty on sausages is 50 per cent, and the present maximum duty is 300 per cent, increase upon the tariff rates heretofore imposed.

This situation is seriously aggravated by the Government of France having during the past week, announced the enforcement of the maximum rates of duty upon these articles, and these, contrary, as we understand, to the general expectation of the trade both in France and the United States, are now in force.

We desire also to add that while business under the minimum rates above noted is barely possible, so that it can only be carried on with such difficulty as to render it extra hazardous, the maximum rates now in force are wholly prohibitory and have resulted in a total suspension of trade in these articles.

In view of these facts, the undersigned respectfully represent that special negotiation having failed to remedy the evils complained of, appropriate retaliatory measures should be promptly taken by the Congress of the United States to bring about all necessary, reasonable and equitable concessions on the part of the Government of France.

(Signed)

Armour & Co., Hately Bros., Chicago Packing & Provision Co., Boyd, Latham & Co., Libby, McNeill & Libby, T. J. Lipton & Co., Jno. C. Hately, John Morrell Co., Ltd., Plankinton Packing Co., Swift and Company, Anglo-American Provision Co., Friedman Mfg. Co., International Packing Co., Josiah Stiles, Nelson Morris & Co., Henry Botsford, Omaha Packing Co., Viles & Robbins, H. Bamber & Co., J. H. Parker & Co., Chapin &

In connection with this matter the trade will be very much interested in the following item, published officially in the "Advance Sheets of Consular Reports," May 18, 1898, under heading "New Tariff Law in France:"

Consul Thackara sends the following from Havre, dated April 20, 1898: The Chamber of Deputies has been discussing a bill making a large increase in the French customs duty upon the importation of live pigs, fresh and salted hog meat, lard, and hog products Edwards.

(charcuterie). The bill was favorably acted upon by the Senate on March 22, with the addition of the following article:

The government is authorized to concede, by decree, temporarily, the benefit of the duties provided for in the minimum tariff for charcuterie and lard, to the countries whose products do not enjoy in their entry into France the privileges of those of the most-favored nation.

This bill is now simply awaiting the signature of the President to become a law. The concession was asked for by the government, and is intended to strengthen the commercial relations existing between the United States and France in the absence of any commercial treaty. It gives the President of the French Republic the power at any time he deems proper, by making a decree, to allow the products of the United States mentioned in the above article to be imported into France, and pay the customs duties named in the minimum tariff.

MR. J. O. FAIRFAX OF AUSTRALIA.

Mr. J. O. Fairfax, one of the proprietors of the great Sydney Morning Herald and the Sydney Mail, is now in New York. He is a guest at the Holland House, 5th avenue and 30th street. Mrs. Fairfax accompanies him. The Sydney Morning Herald is the second wealthiest metropolitan paper in the British Empire. Mr. Fairfax is on a tour of pleasure and business. To a representative of "The National Provisioner," who saw him Thursday morning at his hotel, he said, among a host of things: "Business throughout Australia is reviving generally. The country is gradually getting over the financial crash of '93, and will profit by the lessons of it. We wish to strenuously avoid anything that savors of a boom. The country is awaking its industrial energies, and to a keen sense of its possibilities. The report of Mr. Holmes discouraged the schemes for irrigation. There are no great water sheds or continuous supplies contiguous to the arid areas of the western country, and the storage of large enough quantities from the floods and other uncertain sources for a long time seems to be inadequate as well as impracticable at present."

A passing pleasantry as to our coming to be near neighbors in the Philippines brought a

neighborly response from Mr. Fairfax, and after favorable sentiments concerning the Anglo-Saxon brotherhood idea the conversation verged into a talk about war supplies and the meat interests. Mr. Fairfax naturally thought that Northern Australia would be an excellent meat house for supplying the Philippines and adjacent colonies when the people thereof had taken to civilized diet. There were, he said, approximately, 55,000,000 sheep in the colony of New South Wales alone, and perhaps 30,000,000 more on the Australian Continent. This does not include New Zealand or Tasmania. The recent severe drouth decimated the flocks to a frightful extent. Millions of sheep and lambs simply died from thirst or starvation on the great runs of the colonies.

"Our old question is ever present with us, viz., what shall we do with our surplus sheep?"

"What do you do with them?"

"At periods the drouths dispose of them. We established the boiling down establishments as a temporary expedient. This was expensive and unsatisfactory. It was almost a criminal waste of our natural strength. The hungry months of Europe were the only correct answer to the question. The proposition now is how to get our excellent meats into their mouths. The transportation difficulty is being more satisfactorily solved every year. In view of this, the chilling or meat freezing works are gradually supplanting the old boiling downs. England, of course, is the best market, but our strongest enemy there, strange to say, is the local packer, who doubtless is inspired by the agrarian population rearing some sheep themselves. We hope in the near future to overcome these prejudices against colonial products."

Mr. Fairfax did not think that Australia could "tin" meats and land them in Europe with as much profit as she can slaughter her superb natural grass fed steers and sheep and deliver them in the same market.

"The south coast district," you know, Mr. Fairfax observed, turning to the dairy question, "has for years been our famous butter, cheese, poultry and pork country, while the north coast was given to sugar and corn. In the last few years the sugar industry has so yielded to the encroachments of the dairy herd that the north coast will soon rival the famous old cheese districts in the Illawarra, Nowra, Mornya and Bega districts. We haven't drifted into the oleo and compounds yet. Your war fever is all over Australia, but only as a sentiment. We always take a deep interest in international matters."

Mr. Fairfax expresses himself as being pleased with his trip to this country.

"I am simply deluged with kindnesses and courtesies," he said, "and I am only sorry that I have not the length of time to accept all. Above all, I hope I shall never have the bad grace to forget such genuine hospitality and sincere friendliness."

About June 4 Mr. Fairfax will sail for England, and return to Australia from that side of the Atlantic. He came by way of San Francisco.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for meat and fresh fish for supplying the Rensselaer County (N. Y.) County House of Industry for 6 months, commencing June 1 and ending Dec. 1, will be received by Levi E. Worden, Acting Superintendent, Troy, N. Y., on May 28 before 12 o'clock noon.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Fourth District, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock m., May 27, for furnishing and delivering provisions for vessels. W. H. Reeder, Lieut. Commander, U. S. N., will receive the proposals.

LIV: STOCK.

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

RIALTO BUILDING.

CHICAGO, May 19, 1898.

Receipts of live stock here last week were, cattle 46,246, calves, 4,205, hogs 178,598, sheep 68,287, against 50,236 cattle, 4,308 calves, 176,104 hogs, 66,922 sheep the previous week; 44,807 cattle, 4,282 calves, 162,486 hogs, and 60,804 sheep the corresponding week of 1897, and 43,310 cattle, 4,545 calves, 147,772 hogs, and 72,885 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

Shipments last week were 16,683 cattle, 1,290 calves, 22,704 hogs, and 5,161 sheep, against 18,841 cattle, 1,013 calves, 24,976 hogs, 6,452 sheep the previous week; 12,498 cattle, 689 calves, 19,964 hogs, and 11,865 sheep the corresponding week in 1897, and 12,737 cattle, 136 calves, 35,157 hogs, and 9,816 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

Receipts at the Western markets were, Kansas City, 27,800 cattle, 99,100 hogs, 18,300 sheep; Omaha, 15,700 cattle, 41,500 hogs, 34,700 sheep, and St. Louis, 9,400 cattle, 40,700 hogs, and 10,000 sheep.

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis were 90,100 cattle, 359,900 hogs, 131,200 sheep, against 101,500 cattle, 344,300 hogs, 110,100 sheep the previous week; 103,700 cattle, 362,900 hogs, 119,300 sheep the corresponding week of 1897; 92,000 cattle, 282,000 hogs, 146,800 sheep the corresponding week of 1896; 85,800 cattle, 268,300 hogs, and 90,800 sheep the corresponding week in 1895.

CATTLE.—The cattle trade so far as it concerns dressed beef shipping and export steers is still a little disappointing though with the advent of this week there has been some improvement, and for the right kinds, tidy, handy weight natives, and the lightish weight but good quality and fat Westerns prices have scored an advance of from 10¢@15¢, but all the big heavy weight, both native and Western, are still in disfavor with the buyers, and prices are no more than steady. All descriptions of stock cattle are selling at about the highest prices of the season, and are comparatively scarce at the prices, choice light selling at \$4.60@4.80, ordinary to fair at \$4.00@4.60, and common thin and rough stuff at \$3.60@4.00. An unprecedentedly strong demand for cows and mixed butchers' stock is being caused by the big government contracts for canned meats and canners and medium cows are selling at prices that seldom if ever have been equaled in the history of the trade, very few cows of any kind selling below \$3.00 and ranging from that to \$4.50 or over. It is confidently expected that the near future must see an upward turn in the market for steers, while everything else in the cattle line is high enough.

HOGS.—During the past week the hog market caught the spirit of the grain and the provision markets, and a phenomenal advance has resulted. While the market has for some time been considered a healthy one, and warranting an upward turn of prices, it has been somewhat of a surprise to the trade to see prices making jumps of 10¢ and 15¢ a day, and practically keeping it up. Since our last writing there has been an advance of from 30¢@40¢ on mixed, medium, and heavy weights, while light did not show more than 20¢@25¢ gain in the extreme. These advances have been made, too, in the face of big receipts here, and at all Western markets, and have stimulated an increased movement towards this market that resulted in the arrival here on Wednesday of nearly 60,000 hogs, a

number that is very rarely reached even in the winter season. On that day packers at once took advantage of the big run to get some bargains, and easily forced a line of 10¢@15¢ from the high point of Tuesday, buying the bulk of the attractive quality of the mixed, medium, and heavy at \$4.40@4.60, with \$4.65 as top against \$4.80 the outside for Tuesday. Light weight hogs are very unpopular at present, and are not bringing over \$4.15@4.25 for sorts, while light weights and pigs have to be peddled out at prices that cannot be quoted, as there is no regular market for them. The market is healthy, but prices have now reached a point where sharp and sudden fluctuations are extremely probable.

SHEEP.—The sheep trade has continued rather unsatisfactory, but with the first of this week it began to show signs of working into better shape. Receipts are more moderate than for the last few weeks, but are still fairly liberal. There is a dull drag in the market for heavy sheep and lambs, but all light weights of useful quality are doing better, and prices are now fully 10¢@15¢ higher than at the close of last week, the best sheep selling at \$4.00@4.30, good to choice shorn lambs at \$4.40@4.75 and Colorado woolled lambs at \$5.20@5.45. Spring lambs are selling at \$5.50@7.00.

Greer, Mills & Co. say: Many of our customers ask us about the future outlook, and if we estimate the supply of good fat light and medium weight cattle correctly that are intended for future shipment to this market, we see no further reason for a further decline, to say the least. Of course there will be the usual breaks occurring that come from excessive receipts on some particular day, but this loss will be regained as soon as the receipts lighten up again. The light weight steers between 1,000 and 1,200 if only fleshy are so much sought after for feeders where the quality is good, that buyers for dressed beef houses have to bid up to secure enough for slaughter since the meal fed Texas in quarantine division are coming in such limited numbers. These handy 1,000 to 1,200 pound cattle sell between \$4.40 and \$4.60, while fatter cattle of the same weights can be bought for 15¢@20¢ per hundred less where they are branded or lacking in quality. The cattle between 1,200 and 1,400 pounds, if real good, sell readily between \$4.60 and \$5.00, with an occasional sale of choice ones at \$5.25 or above. Of course the big plain fat native steers and the same class of branded cattle will continue to sell badly as compared with either of the two classes above mentioned.

John Dailey says of the cattle trade: The big shrinkage in the receipts here and in the four leading markets of the country partially accounts for the strength in the trade; and then, our domestic demand generally is beginning to improve; timid business men that were frightened at the penny-liners' "war scare" are beginning to see that the government can't spend millions for forage, ammunition and other expenses for man and beast without the same being distributed among farmers and work people, where it will again find its way back into the channels of trade for the benefit of all concerned. Exporters who fancied their business would be interfered with on account of "the war" have found there is no danger in following their regulation way of doing business; hence are as active buyers now as at any time "before the war."

During the last week 5,251 cars of live stock were received and 1,280 cars were shipped out. The receipts for the preceding week were 5,371 cars, and for the corresponding week last year 5,116 cars.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Martin Bros. sold 35 choice steers that averaged 1,511 lb at \$5.15.

Heavy-weight stags are selling very poorly in comparison with lighter weights.

On Monday Brown and St. John sold 80 prime 195-lb hogs at \$4.50 and 72 superior 216-lb hogs at \$4.57½.

April cattle exports from the United States were 27,784, against 32,270 a year ago. For ten months ending April 30, exports were 328,653 head, against 290,359 a year ago.

Beef from the Salt River Valley in Arizona is being shipped by Phoenix butchers to El Paso, Texas. The beef is alfalfa fed and commands a good price, about 10¢. per 100 over grass fed animals.

The 179,338 hogs received at Chicago last week averaged only 217 lb, the lightest in nearly four years. Average the previous week 223 lb, a month ago 220 lb, a year ago 235 lb, two years ago 242 lb, and three years ago 229 lb.

During the first three months of the present year the United States exported to Great Britain 59,900 sheep, the Argentine Republic 116,338 and Canada 3,511. Fresh mutton importations by Great Britain in that time were 721,424 cwt.

Great Britain imported during the first quarter of the year 110,789 cattle for food from this country, 23,358 from the Argentine Republic and 288 from Canada. Importations of fresh beef amounted to 673,323 cwt. The total value of all food animals (cattle, sheep and hogs) imported was \$13,000,000.

The cattle raisers throughout North and West Texas are universally vaccinating their yearlings. Buyers are giving preference to vaccinated stock, and are actually paying more for it than for animals that are still subject to the disease. Not a yearling in the Panhandle has died that has been vaccinated.

A telegram from Fort Worth, Texas, says: Shippers of beef stock state that there are now very few cattle on the ranges in Texas fit for the market. The feeding pens in Texas, as well as the Indian Territory, have been about cleared of their feeders. The feed lots are likely to remain empty, as there does not appear to be any source in sight from which to replenish them. It is said it will be at least three months before anything in the shape of grass-fed beefs will appear on any of the big markets. Even when they do, owing to the impoverished condition of the ranges, the number will be small, far below the shipment of last year. The large number of cattle now feeding on the Indian Territory pastures may help the situation a little for a time so far as the supply of beefs goes in the Northern market, but that there is now any great number of beef cattle in Texas, as compared with other years, no well-informed cattle raiser believes. Many think that the shortage in Texas only exists in the agricultural counties, at least many of those who are willing to admit that there is any shortage at all in Texas, and they state that the Southern part of the State is the most seriously affected, utterly overlooking the fact that neither in the Panhandle nor in West Texas could any one to-day buy 20,000 head of aged steers in the two entire districts. The young stock now growing up, and many yet unborn, have been contracted for, and paid for, too, and they will leave the country this coming fall.

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HIGHEST REFERENCES.

(Lieber's Code used.)

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

From our Own Correspondent.

It is difficult to state what is the real cause of the abnormal strength of the provision market. For example, on Wednesday there was a local run of hogs of 59,000 with 21,000 at the seven Western points against 79,000 the same day a year ago, and in the face of this the market was strong, closing at a decided advance over the opening. No one attempted to account for this phenomenon. Another factor that would under ordinary circumstances have had an effect on the market was the weakness in grains, but nothing seems to be able to stem the torrent. The heavy purchases being made by the government undoubtedly aid the strength, for while there are no more people to be fed than in times of peace, the government has had to buy enough stuff to provision an army of 125,000 for six months, and what is bought has to be moved to the different points at which the army is concentrated. There has been very little bought product for England. This is to be accounted for in the fact that English speculators bought heavily just before war was declared, and they now have it to dispose of at an advanced figure. The Liverpool jobber, who is nothing if not conservative, will not do anything unless he is forced to, and at present he does not care to run any risks. The general feeling is bullish, though a great many operators are nervous, mainly because they know that if by any chance the war should end, and a treaty of peace be signed, there would be a big slump in provisions; in other words, the bottom would drop out of the market. Lard is the main factor in the market. In this Armour is immensely long on May account, while the Cudahys are just as long on July and September. Packers are making a point of selling on every advance, and buying back again on the decline, and this is seen in the pit every day. Many of the outside longs have taken their profit, and not a few of the local longs, those who do more or less of a scalping trade have done the same thing. Nevertheless longs are not at all impulsive in parting with their holdings. The talent had been looking for lower prices when the advance came last week, and the advance has continued and continued in the face of declines in Liverpool, not to mention the heavy hog receipts and the weakness in grains as stated above. The Cudahys have been right on the market, and the packers and scalpers have been forced to fall into line. Even on the advance the prices for product make a sorry comparison with high figures of previous years. It is safe to say that there will be no record breaking as in wheat. Lard at \$6.65 is the highest since 1895 only. In 1892 it sold at \$10.60 and in 1893 at \$13.20. Back in 1865 there was a price of \$30.00. The same sort of comparisons can be made in pork and ribs. The market is a strong one. But there has been a good advance, and it is not unreasonable to expect a reaction. But the reaction, when it comes, if it does come, will not be permanent, for better prices have come to stay.

John Cudahy says: "There are 70,000 tierces less lard in the visible supply May 1 than a year ago. At Milwaukee stocks were 20,000 tierces May 1 last year, but now we are sold ahead on lard up to June. The packers generally have been long lard, and

the way it is going out stocks will be very small by the last of July."

Mr. N. J. Weil, of W. E. Webbe & Co., says of provisions: "The government buying has been a factor in the market. Medium average ribs and clears fully cured are getting very scarce in consequence. The market is very erratic and is hard to guess. Receipts of hogs are large, but this is to be expected with cheap freight rates on live hogs and the sharp advance in prices. We favor the bull side on all soft spots, and think provisions will find a still higher level."

**RANGE OF PRICES.
SATURDAY, MAY 14.**

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	11.45	11.80	11.42½	11.52½
July.....	11.45	11.80	11.42½	11.70
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	6.50	6.50	6.47½	6.47½
July.....	6.40	6.52½	6.40	6.50
September.....	6.45	6.60	6.45	6.57½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....				6.12½
July.....	6.00	6.17½	6.00	6.15
September.....	6.07½	6.25	6.07½	6.22½

MONDAY, MAY 16.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	11.80	12.47½	11.80	11.52½
July.....	11.80	12.47½	11.80	12.45
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	6.70	6.90	6.70	6.80
July.....	6.70	6.90	6.70	6.80
September.....	6.72½	7.00	6.72½	6.90
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....				6.55
July.....	6.25	6.60	6.25	6.55
September.....	6.35	6.67½	6.35	6.62½

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	12.15	12.55	11.95	12.00
July.....	12.30	12.70	12.12½	12.17½
September.....	12.50	12.85	12.25	12.30
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	6.67½	6.85	6.60	6.62½
July.....	6.67½	6.85	6.60	6.62½
September.....	6.80	6.95	6.70	6.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	6.45	6.62½	6.32½	6.35
July.....	6.45	6.62½	6.32½	6.35
September.....	6.55	6.75	6.40	6.42½

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May.....	12.00	12.32½	12.00	12.12½
July.....	12.30	12.40	12.25	12.30
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
May.....	6.62½	6.67½	6.60	6.65
July.....	6.67½	6.72½	6.67½	6.75
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	6.30	6.42½	6.30	6.40
July.....	6.35	6.50	6.35	6.47½

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
July.....	12.20	12.30	12.00	12.10
September.....	12.42½	12.42½	12.10	12.22½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
July.....	6.60	6.62½	6.47½	6.47½
September.....	6.67½	6.70	6.55	6.55
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	6.37½	6.37½	6.17½	6.22½
September.....	6.47½	6.47½	6.55	6.30

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
July.....	12.05	12.22½	12.00	12.20
September.....	12.15	12.30	12.10	12.30
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
July.....	6.30	6.42½	6.30	6.42½
September.....	6.40	6.52½	6.40	6.52½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	6.15	6.20	6.10	6.15
September.....	6.20	6.27½	6.15	6.20

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE NOTES.

Packers are looking for an export demand for oleo stearine.

A Chicago packer, who killed hogs within a week, claims to have made 480,000 pounds of lard.

It is estimated that the war has meant a profit to Chicago packers of \$1,000,000 in canned meats, and \$500,000 in smoked meats.

A good deal of fresh meat will be used by the United States troops during the war, as the rule of the army is "fresh meat three days out of every ten."

W. THOS. NASH,
BROKER.
Provisions, Lard, Grease, Etc.
240 LA SALLE ST.,
CHICAGO.

Linseed oil people are talking very bullish on oil. Present price of raw is 42c, and they predict that it will sell at 50c. The trade is large, both in oil and cake.

"Speculation is increasing" says Ware-Leland, "and we look for a genuine old-fashioned market, such as those who have been in the trade only the past few years have no idea of."

The government is giving Chicago the preference as a provision depot, because of its superior transportation facilities, and the ease and speed with which it can deliver the supplies purchased. Verbum Sap.

H. G. Bottum, for many years with E. L. Brewster & Co., has taken charge of the branch office of F. G. Logan, at 115 Monroe street. This is the office maintained especially for the investment traders who do not come around the board.

There was a general indorsing down of margins between commission houses and Lindblom. Most of the trades made with him have been settled, and the assignee is indorsing down the margins. Where houses had money coming from Lindblom, and had his margins up, their claim was taken out of the margin and the rest returned to the assignee. In all, Lindblom had equal to 5,000,000 bushels of grain open a week ago, but everything has passed off satisfactorily so far.

Since the war with Spain began the United States government has been a very heavy purchaser of the products of the Chicago packing houses. Up to last Saturday the government has purchased over 3,500,000 pounds of bacon at prices ranging from 6½c to 7½c per pound; 50,000 pounds of pork at prices ranging from 5¼c to 5¾c per pound, and over 2,000,000 cans of roast and corn beef. The bulk of this product was supplied by Armour & Company, Swift & Company, the International Packing Company, and Libby, McNeill & Libby.

Memberships of George M. Pullman, E. Nelson Blake, and D. L. Seymour are up for transfer. The sale of the Pullman membership is to close out the estate. E. Nelson Blake was president of the board in 1884 and 1885. For about ten years he has resided at Arlington, Mass., near Boston. D. L. Seymour has been on the board for about twenty-five years. At one time he was Armour's elevator manager, and of late managed the Keith elevators. He has been in Europe for about a year.

Commissioner Jones, of the Indiana bureau, awarded contracts last week for Indian rations for the coming year. The amount will exceed \$1,600,000. The principal item is live beef on the hoof, of which 22,000 head were wanted. The contracts went to twenty-three different firms scattered over the West. In the bacon line Swift and Company secured a contract for 346,905 pounds, and Edward A. Cudahy, of Omaha, a contract for 212,500 pounds. The flour contracts were parceled out to forty-three dealers. Prices ran from \$2.18 to \$4.29 per 100 pounds, the aggregate of the contracts being \$322,360.

English packers are talking bearish on provisions. "The government purchases," said one, "are overestimated; not over 10,000,000 pounds of meats have been bought. This would allow more than 65 pounds to each man in the army for four months, and is a liberal quantity. When you stop to consider that stocks of meats in the West May 1 were 70,000,000 pounds larger than last year, the consumption of 10,000,000 pounds is not heavy, particularly with the present large receipts of hogs. Europe has overbought of lard and meats, and very little new business is coming. The heavy shipments now going forward are on old orders. The majority of them will be out of the way by June 1. Stocks have already commenced to accumulate."

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Salesroom, 623 & 625 W. 39th Street.
Office, 623 West 39th St., NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 1430-38TH ST.

Since the war was declared, in round figures pork has gone up \$2.00 per barrel, lard \$4.00 per tierce, and ribs \$1.50. This means a gain on the available supply of pork of \$160,000, lard \$528,000, and short ribs \$240,000.

The tip is that July wheat will sell at \$1.40.

Captain J. P. Sherwin, Adjutant of the Second Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, was a visitor on the floor Tuesday.

Mr. M. Schwabacher has gone to New Orleans for three weeks.

The Brazilian government had a tariff of 300 reis per kilo on canned boiled beef imported from the United States. This tariff was raised to 1,800 reis per kilo, the beef being reclassified on the ground that it was preserved. This tariff has now been reduced to 1,000 reis per kilo. Charles Page Ryan, Minister to Brazil, is at present endeavoring to have the old rate of 300 reis per kilo re-established.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

The live stock records for past week give cattle and sheep lower, with hogs on a regular "boom!" Receipts and comparisons past week as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	27,592	99,088	18,822
Same week 1897	33,541	92,417	25,363
Same week 1896	23,466	61,932	27,694
Same week 1895	22,399	56,500	19,525
Chicago	45,800	179,000	70,000
Omaha	15,100	42,200	34,500
St. Louis	8,600	38,500	11,400
Kansas City	27,600	99,100	18,800
Total	97,100	358,600	134,700
Previous week	102,200	335,200	112,600
Same week 1897	104,200	322,000	118,100
Same week 1896	87,900	268,700	153,200
Kansas City Packers' slaughter:			
Armour Packing Co.	5,395	31,054	5,483
Swift and Co.	4,691	18,015	3,307
Schwarzschild & S. Co.	5,422	1,801	2,982
Jacob Dold Packing Co.	753	5,220	460
Geo. Fowler Son & Co.	84	17,181	5,483
Total	16,965	73,490	12,434
Previous week	15,922	65,884	8,562
Same week 1897	19,348	79,445	15,732

CATTLE.—While the past week's prices were very satisfactory indeed to the shipper of hogs, the feeders and shippers of fat cattle received a pretty bad dose, suffering for some days of the week to the tune of 20¢@30¢, per 100 lb less than on former week, and the best prices this week fully 10¢@15¢ lower. The highest price paid during the week being on Tuesday for some 1,436-lb average at \$4.90. On Monday the highest price paid for cattle of 1,368-lb average was \$4.75. On Tuesday, \$4.90. On Wednesday, some 1,546-lb average sold at \$4.80. On Thursday some 1,364-lb average sold at \$4.75, and the highest price paid on Friday for 1,211-lb average, \$4.85. Heifers were pretty steady, and on Tuesday, for a bunch of 706-lb average, \$4.80 was paid, which was a very high price indeed. Considerable heifers during the week sold at the \$4.60 mark. Bulls during the entire week were pretty scarce; some 1,380-lb average going at \$3.75, and very few sales made during the entire week at under \$3.50. Calves were also scarce and firm in price. The range cattle were only in fair supply. Fed Texas of 1,277-lb average went as high as \$4.55, the highest sale for the week, but quite a number of them changed hands from \$4.20@4.30. Western steers of 1,408-lb average sold at \$4.45. Western cows of 1,037-lb average at \$3.50. Western heifers of 625-lb average \$4.45. Western stags of 1,494-lb average \$3.55. Colorado steers of 1,456-lb average sold at \$4.50. Some Colorado heifers of 724-lb average \$4.20. Arkansas steers of 777-lb average sold at \$4.20. New Mexican steers of 1,110-lb average sold at \$4.15. Some Old Mexican steers of 774-lb average sold at \$4. It would seem as if cattle would be scarcer this year than usual. Even the imports from Old Mexico are not nearly as large this year as formerly, and while March just passed

showed only 18,825, the receipts for April pretty nearly double, showing 35,158, but even this increase in the April receipts show a sad falling off from the receipts of April one year ago, which amounted to 73,489 head of cattle. The wet weather in the West during the past week had a bad effect upon the stocker and feeder trade—not many, and it was just as well that the arrivals were not very large. The first few days of the week there was fully a loss of 10¢, per 100 lb, and on black Wednesday the loss was fully 25¢, when compared with the prices of former week. However, towards the end of the week 10¢@15¢, was easily regained to this price. During the past week 158 cars were shipped back to the country, against 146 cars for the previous week, against 206 cars for the corresponding week one year ago. Exporters shipped 95 cars, against 95 cars for previous week, against 209 cars for corresponding week one year ago. The outside purchasers of cattle for the past week were as follows: Eastman 865 head, Swift 836 head, Krauss 325 head, Schwarzschild 120 head, with Michael 73 head.

HOGS.—On Monday the market opened in rather a lifeless manner and packers were enabled to take 5¢, per 100 lb from the closing prices of former week; tops standing at \$4.10, with the bulk at \$3.80@3.95. heavies ranged from about \$3.85@3.95, lights \$3.70@3.90, mixed packing \$3.80@3.95, with pigs \$3.60 and down. On Tuesday even more weakness displayed in the market, and while a few tops sold at 10¢, the other grades showed easily a falling from 2¢@5¢, per 100 lb. On Wednesday, however, a firmer feeling and everything was sold before 10 o'clock a. m., tops standing at \$4.17½, with bulk \$3.85@4.05, heavies \$3.75@4.17½, mixed packing \$3.85@4.05, with hogs from \$3.40 down. Thursday morning the whole market changed and most of the hogs were sold in one hour's trading; opening sales were from 5¢@10¢, higher, but before the hour closed packers scrambled over each other to pay from 30¢@40¢, advance on those prices; it was a veritable Waterloo for the hog seller, so that tops closed at \$4.50, with bulk at \$4.35, heavy hogs at \$4.35@4.55, light \$3.85@4.15, pigs with a valuation of \$4 and under and mixed packing \$4.25@4.50. On Friday morning at the opening of the market the sellers evidently expected great things, demanding \$4.70@4.80 for tops; however, the packers did not care to munch at such prices, and when the sellers became more reasonable there was a clearance sale made; tops \$4.55 with bulk \$4.10@4.50. After a night's thinking over the matter, the packers evidently thought they had gone a little too high, so they battled on Saturday for lower prices, and finally closed the week, tops \$4.40 with bulk \$4.35, with heavy hogs going \$4.25@4.40, mixed packing \$4.35@4.45, lights \$3.85@4.15, and pigs at a valuation of \$4 and down. During the past week 26,263 were shipped to outside parties. The consignments as follows: Chicago 97 cars, Cudahy 84 cars, Omaha 12, Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, 4 cars; Marshalltown and New York 3 cars each, with Cedar Rapids and Milwaukee 1 car each. Hogs averaged last week 207 lb.

SHEEP.—Some 15 spring lambs of 55-lb average sold at \$6.50, being the top price for the entire week. A bunch of 511 Colorado-New Mexican lambs of 74-lb average sold at \$5.25, some 499 of 79-lb average sold at \$5.20, and towards the close of the week 1,000 of 77-lb average sold at \$5.20. Some 500 clipped Colorados of 64-lb average sold at \$4.65; 1,004 New Mexican lambs of 80-lb average sold at \$5.20. Later some 997 New Mexican lambs of 75-lb average sold at \$5.17½. Some 556 clipped New Mexican of 64-lb average sold at \$4.50. A bunch of 501 clipped Texas sold to feeders at \$4.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(MARGARINE.)

There is little to report about the oleo oil market in Rotterdam for the current week. The business has been small and without any fluctuations. Choice oil has sold moderately at 43 florins, the market exceedingly quiet and no disposition on the part of the European butterine manufacturers to buy for shipment at this figure, supplying, as they do, their wants from hand to mouth out of spot parcels at 43. Neutral lard costs more than 43 florins on the present basis of steam lard, and hence the business in this article has come entirely to a standstill, because the churners are not inclined to pay for neutral lard more than they do for oleo oil.

SALES OF OLEO OIL IN ROTTERDAM.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending May 20:

May 14. Harrison sold at 42 florins.
 " 11. Knickerbocker sold at 32 florins.
 " 17. Morris Extra sold at 43 florins.
 150 tcs. sold.
 May 14—Sales this week, 3,250 tcs.
 Stocks to-day, 1,200 tcs.
 " 18. Morris Extra sold at 43 florins.
 " 18. Supreme Extra sold at 42 florins.
 " 18. Monarch sold at 41 florins.
 600 tcs. sold.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

May 14. Per Stmr. Rotterdam—Stern, 150; Isaacs, 75; Hughes Cook, 70; Wolf, 60; Martin, 60; Hammond, 570; Swift, 520; Eastman, 300; S. & S. 366. Total, 2,611 tcs.
 May 16. Per Stmr. Adelina Patti from Baltimore—Swift, 1,335; Morris, 690; Pittsburgh P. Co., 180; Weaver, Kengia & Co., 60; Armour P. Co., 120. Total, 2,385 tcs.
 May 19. Per Stmr. Durango from Baltimore—Kingan, 75; Morris, 480; Swift, 19; Cudahy P. Co., 125; Martin, 81. Total, 956 tcs.

Neutral Lard.

May 16. Per Stmr. Adelina Patti from Baltimore—Kingan, 375; Morris, 190; Swift, 60; Friedman, 500; Cleveland, 60. Total, 1,105 tcs.
 May 19. Per Stmr. Durango from Baltimore—Kingan, 125; International, 250; Cleveland, 60. Total, 435 tcs.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending May 14, 1898, is as follows:

To	PORK, BBLs.		Same to May 14, '98,
	1898, Week ending May 14, 1898.	1897, Week, May 14, '96,	
U. Kingdom	2,076	1,017	46,881
Continent	2,573	100	27,824
So. & Cen. Am.	382	219	11,106
W. Indies	1,899	2,231	60,370
Br. No. Am.	271	205	8,451
Other countries	20	33	808
Total	7,221	4,805	155,440

To	BACON AND HAMS, LBS.		Same to May 14, '98,
	1898, Week ending May 14, 1898.	1897, Week, May 14, '96,	
U. Kingdom	22,083,581	10,481,795	432,996,222
Continent	2,950,275	1,154,309	101,831,278
So. & Cen. Am.	145,975	478,602	3,115,375
W. Indies	6,400	265,200	4,411,553
Br. No. Am.	12,000	19,400	127,640
Other countries	3,975	9,200	314,725
Total	25,202,206	12,408,506	542,796,793

To	LARD, LBS.		Same to May 14, '98,
	1898, Week ending May 14, 1898.	1897, Week, May 14, '96,	
U. Kingdom	10,455,116	5,239,748	174,690,123
Continent	9,315,550	2,426,276	196,228,157
So. & Cen. Am.	518,905	700,645	12,211,064
W. Indies	117,710	651,530	13,346,835
Br. No. Am.	90,424	21,250	294,436
Other countries	44,100	9,500	787,536
Total	20,550,805	9,048,969	397,558,171

Recapitulation of the week's exports.
 Week end May 14, 1898.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York	3,328	6,118,025	9,590,370
Boston	1,895	13,661,450	5,530,626
Portland, Me.	....	....	....
Phila., Pa.	....	380,550	2,379,964
Baltimore, Md.	1,951	1,835,179	1,369,770
Norfolk, Va.	....	....	1,694,850
Newport News	....	....	....
New Orleans	47	41,775	11,225
Montreal	....	3,165,227	64,000
Total	7,221	25,202,206	20,550,805

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '97, to May 14, '98.	Nov. 1, '96, to May 15, '97.	Increase.
Pork, lb.	31,088,000	27,476,400	3,611,600
Hams, B'cn, lb.	542,796,793	421,977,603	120,819,190
Lard, lb.	397,558,171	300,748,757	96,809,414

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Classified Index can be found on Page 7.

PACKINGHOUSE MATTERS

AND NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Persons contemplating the erection of packing houses or in need of packing house machinery will do well to make their wants known in this column. The foremost firms in the lines mentioned closely peruse the notes on this page, and prospective purchasers of machinery would be placed in immediate communication with them.

* Missouri has formed a State live stock association. Organization was perfected in St. Joseph.

* Five women have been added to the force of government microscopists at the Sioux City (Iowa) Stockyards.

* A site has been secured for the West Side market house in Cleveland, Ohio. The price to be paid is \$92,000.

* The E. N. Altland Co., of Los Angeles, Cal., has secured ground for the erection of a large packinghouse.

* The foundation for a large pork packing establishment has been laid at the Golden Gate (Cal.) Stockyards.

* Graves & Baker have purchased the butcher business of M. M. Odell, in Bakersfield, Cal. A first-class cold storage will be placed in the shop, besides electric fans.

* John F. Day, of Omaha, representing Cudahy Bros., was in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, recently, and it is possible that the Cudahy people may build a packinghouse there in the near future.

* Cattle raising is the chief and most remunerative occupation of the people of Paraguay, although they labor under the marked disadvantages because the cattle have to go several miles after water.

* Councilman Frank B. Burrows, who has been the New England traveling agent of Libby, McNeill & Libby, of Chicago, is soon to start in the wholesale provision business in Somerville, Mass., on his own account.

* Alderman T. W. Oakshot, ex-mayor of Liverpool, was recently the guest of George Fowler, in Kansas City. The former is chairman of the Board of Directors of the Fowler Packing Co., and a man of large financial interests in other commercial enterprises of this country.

* The recent visit to Dubuque, Iowa, of a party of Chicago capitalists is construed by some to mean the revival of the Ryan packing company. The gentlemen in the party were Charles L. Ryan, W. W. Tobey and H. Shields, of Chicago, and a gentleman from New York.

* Joseph Roby, receiver of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Stockyards and Packing Co., has filed his annual report showing cash receipts for the year to April 30 of \$161,418.07 and distributions of \$166,283.57. The apparent discrepancy is accounted for by the expenditure of \$7,188 for improvements.

* The Standard Cattle Company, which has for many years been the largest cattle growing concern near Sundahee, Wyo., has decided to gather all of its cattle preparatory to closing out its business in that county. All cow stock will be taken to the company's ranches in Nebraska and the steers to the Montana ranges.

* Gov. Adams, of Colorado, has appointed for the year beginning May 1 the State Board of Cattle Inspectors as follows: D. C. Wyatt, of Greeley; J. N. Carlile, of Pueblo; Ezra Fleming, of Meeker; A. Hartman, of Gunnison; M. N. Dowling, of Alamosa; William Green, of Trinidad; R. W. Hooker, of Pueblo; H. H. Metcalf, of River Bend, and J. K. Mullen, of Denver.

* Both Levi B. Doud and Nelson Morris agree that the war ought not to make any material difference in our export cattle business. No American boat carries cattle. The American line vessels now chartered by the govern-

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ment carried about 1,000 beef carcasses per week. Mr. Doud says there has been no increase in live cattle insurance rates, and sees no reason why there should be any.—Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune.

* One hundred stock raisers and breeders of Northern Missouri counties met in St. Joseph and organized a State organization, electing the following officers: President, H. C. Duncan, of Osborn; first vice-president, Charles Gudgeon, of Independence; second vice-president, Wallace Estell, of Estell; third vice-president, N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia; fourth vice-president, D. F. Risk, of Weston; fifth vice-president, George B. Rothwell, of Breckenridge; secretary, C. E. Thornton, of St. Joseph; treasurer, W. T. Davis, of St. Joseph.

* The Armour Packing Company, in Kansas City, has erected a tall flagstaff from which "Old Glory" now flies to the breeze. The staff is 190 feet long, 12 inches in diameter at the base, five inches in diameter at the top and is made of wrought-iron pipe, the total weight of which is 5,000 pounds. The base is buried 15 feet in solid concrete, leaving a total height of 175 feet. The staff is ornamented at the top with a golden eagle, 3 feet spread, mounted on an 18-inch ball. The staff is painted in alternate stripes of red and white, representing the 13 original States. The flag is of United States bunting, 21x42 feet. The staff is the tallest west of the Mississippi River, and the flag is the largest in Kansas City.

* The system of meat inspection recently adopted by the Board of Health in New Orleans is proving effective, and precludes the possibility of any meat being taken to the city markets which has not been properly examined. The original method of tagging the meat did not work quite as satisfactorily as the one of stamping it, which is now in vogue. But the inspectors have to exercise some care in affixing their seal on the animal's flesh, no matter how great the rush, for if the stamp has not enough of ink, or is not laid with sufficient force on the meat, there will be no impression. The result is obvious. The butcher who conveys his beef to the city the same night or the day after, would be arrested for selling unstamped meat, and fined as the law provides. Several butchers were punished a few days ago for violating the law, and their trouble seems to have prompted them and others to satisfy themselves that their meat is stamped before the inspectors leave. Prosper Bonnet, a wholesale butcher, explained to the reporter how easy it was for an innocent person to be accused of wrongdoing. He said that once he had to have his sides of beef re-stamped, as the inspector's mark was not visible, or barely so, and the chances were he would have been charged with endeavoring to dispose of his meat surreptitiously, if he had not had it stamped over again. Mr. Bonnet thinks that the present system of meat inspection is by far the best ever inaugurated, and says it is impossible for butchers to evade the law.



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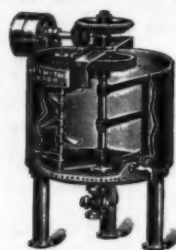
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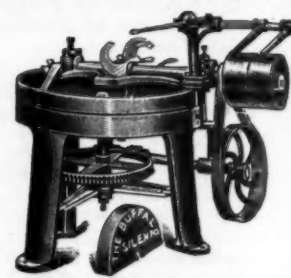
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POINTS OF PRACTICAL EXCELLENCE IN BEEF CATTLE.

By Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Director Iowa Experiment Station.

No one is more concerned in what constitutes the essential qualities of a good beef animal than the man who breeds and feeds for the block; for it must be kept in mind that this is the ultimate end of all beef stock, and the best beef animal is the one that carries to the block the highest excellence and the most profit. This, in a word, is the key-

of beef sells for nearly 64 per cent. of the total value. The high-priced cuts are the ribs and loins. These parts on an average sell for about three times as much per pound as the others. Good, broad, well-covered backs and ribs are absolutely necessary to a good carcass of beef, and no other excellences however great will compensate for the lack of this essential.

It is necessary to both breed and feed for thickness in these parts. And mere thickness and substance here are not all. Animals that

this is to be found in the skin and coat. A good feeding animal should have a soft, mellow touch, and a fine but thick and heavy coat. A harsh, unyielding skin is an indication of sluggish circulation and low digestive powers. The character and finish exemplified by a clear, prominent, yet placid eye, clean-cut features, fine horn, and clean, firm bone, all go to indicate good feeding quality and a capacity to take on a finish of the highest excellence, and consequently to command top prices. I would not tolerate too large or too coarse bone. Coarse-boned, rough animals are almost invariably slow feeders and hard to finish properly. A certain amount of size is necessary, but it should be obtained without coarseness. The present demand exacts quality and finish rather than size. Besides these qualities, and above all, it is necessary to have vigor and constitution. We find evidence of these in a wide forehead, a prominent brisket, broad chest, full heart girth, and general robust appearance; and without them other excellence will not have its highest significance.

I wish to call attention, by way of emphasis, to the necessity of having the right kind of cattle to insure a profit, or rather to avoid a loss, under present conditions. There is not a very great difference in the rate of gain, or the number of pounds of increase in weight from a given quantity of feed, that will be made by a representative of the best beef breeds and a genuine scrub, a Jersey or a Holstein steer. This is a fact that practical breeders and improvers of live stock were slow to accept at first. In fact they did not accept it until it was repeatedly demonstrated, and some will not concede it yet, but the evidence is constantly accumulating and it is useless to ignore facts. After all there is no well-founded reason why a Shorthorn or a Hereford or an Angus should make more gain in weight from a bushel of corn than a Holstein, a native, or a scrub. This is governed altogether by the digestive and assimilative machinery of the steer. The Holsteins, for instance, are known to be vigorous eaters, and the despised scrub usually has a digestive system like a goat—and is always hungry. Scientists have discovered that civilized man has no greater powers of digestion than the barbarian or the Indian. Neither has the im-



HIGH-GRADE JERSEY STEER.
Fed and marketed by the Iowa Experiment Station.

note of the whole problem, and if we do nothing more than look squarely at this subject in the right light we will have made a good beginning. It means everything in the live-stock business to begin right, to be traveling upward-headed in the right way. To be headed the opposite way is fatal.

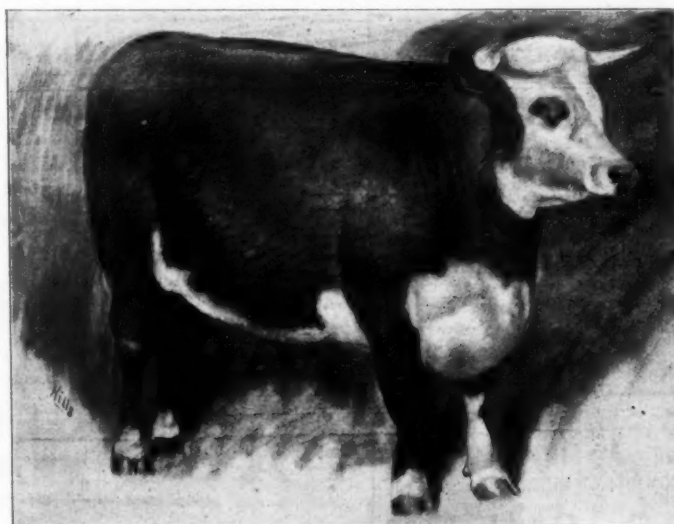
There is a well-defined beef type that admits of less flexibility than is generally appreciated. We hear much about the dairy type, and there is a dairy type, fairly clean cut and well defined; but there is also a beef type, more rigid and less variable. All know that there are not a few cows of quite positive beef tendencies capable of making very creditable dairy records, and a great many that combine milk and beef to a profitable degree; but who can recall an instance of a good carcass of beef ever coming from a steer of a pronounced dairy type or breed? So clearly and definitely is this beef type established that to depart from it means to sacrifice beef excellence. We present herewith two examples that pretty accurately represent the ideal beef type. The first is a high-grade Shorthorn steer, raised as a skim-milk calf at the Iowa Experiment Station. He was the best steer in the Chicago yards on a day when there were 26,000 cattle on the market. The second steer (see cut) is a high-grade Hereford, fed at the Iowa Experiment Station, that was good enough to easily top the market, and was one of five to dress an average of 67.05 per cent. of net beef. He weighed, when two years old, 1,620 pounds.

The first thing that should be looked to is the general beef form—low, broad, deep, smooth, and even, with parallel lines. No wedge shape is wanted for the block.

Next in importance is a thick, even covering of the right kind of meat in the parts that give the high-priced cuts. This is a very important factor in beef cattle that is often overlooked. Here is a drawing representing the wholesale method of cutting beef, showing that about 28 per cent. of a good carcass

are soft and patchy, or hard and rolled on the back, are sure to give defective and objectionable carcasses, even though they are thick; and they also cut up with correspondingly greater waste. The men who buy our cattle and fix their market value are shrewd enough to know at a glance how much and just what kind of meat a steer, or carload of steers, will cut out, and if the producer overlooks any of the essential points he is compelled to bear the loss.

Then, in addition to securing the general



HIGH-GRADE HEREFORD STEER.
Fed and marketed by the Iowa Experiment Station. Weight at two years old, 1,620 pounds. Sold at 10 cents above the topmost price for other cattle on the market.

beef form and make up, together with good backs, ribs, and loins, there is a certain quality, character, style and finish that constitute an important factor in determining the value of beef cattle. One of the first indications of

proved steer better digestion than the native. The feeder is often deceived in the belief that he has a good bunch of cattle simply because they feed well and gain rapidly. Economy of production is an important factor, but it is by

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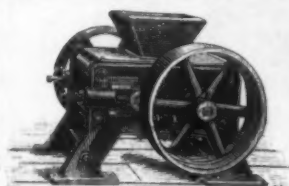
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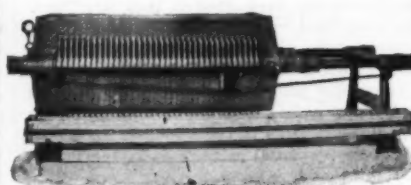
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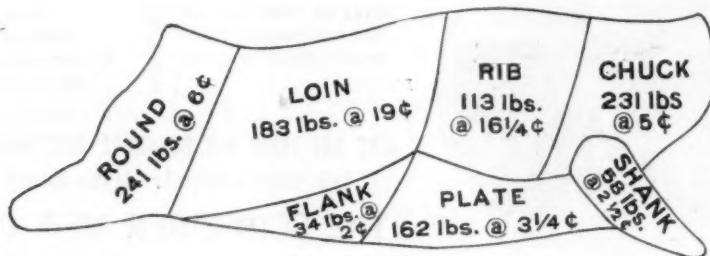
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no means all. It is even more important to have a finished product that the market wants and will pay for, than that it simply be produced cheaply.

For instance, take as illustration two steers fed at the Iowa Experiment Station; one is a Jersey and the other a Hereford. While they were in the feed lot the Jersey made a gain of two pounds a day for nine months, and the Hereford 2.03 pounds for fourteen months. There was practically no difference in the rate and cost of gain. Judged by the record they made up to the time they went to market, the Jersey would take rank close to the Hereford in both rate and economy of gain. But the interesting part of the comparison



came later. The Jersey took on flesh rapidly and was exceedingly fat and well finished. He was as good as it is possible to make a Jersey steer. Yet when he went to market he had to sell \$2.12 1/2 per hundred below the top quotations, while the Hereford went 10 cents per hundred above the top prices for any other cattle on the market. But you may say that this was partly prejudice. I used to think so, but since I have followed cattle through the feed lot and to market and onto the block, and carefully ascertained all the facts for several years, I have changed my mind. I will show you where the difference was in these two steers. This steer (the Jersey) belongs to a breed that has been developed for centuries for the specific purpose of making butter—that is, putting the product of its feed into the milk-pail. They are rough, angular, and bony, and when you fatten them, as you can do, they do not put the fat into the tissues of the high-priced cuts of steaks and roasts on their back; this steer had 190 pounds of what is termed loose or internal tallow and 55 pounds of suet on a 763-pound carcass; that is, 32.1 per cent. of that steer's carcass was tallow. Tallow was at that time worth 4 cents a pound, while the best loin cuts were worth 19 cents, at wholesale. And besides that, this steer only dressed 57.5 per cent. of beef, while the Hereford dressed 67.5 per cent. Then, the Hereford only had 95 pounds of tallow and 38 pounds of suet on an 888-pound carcass—equivalent to 15 per cent. And besides this striking difference in percentage of meat in high-priced cuts, the meat of the Jersey was very much inferior to that of the Hereford. The Jersey steer went on accumulating fat around his paunch and internal organs to the extent of nearly one-third of his body weight, while he hadn't meat enough on his back to decently cover his bones. This explains why you can never get a Jersey or a Holstein or any other roughly made steer smooth, no matter how long you fatten him. There is a reason why rough cattle do not sell. These same distinctions are largely true of the native and all other unimproved cattle, when an attempt is made to fatten them for beef. The men who buy them don't need to kill them to find it out; they know it as soon as they see them.

So, when we put a steer into the feed lot to fatten, it is all right to know that he is gaining rapidly and cheaply, but we also want to know whether he is making a 4-

cent. product or a 19-cent product. If he hasn't the beef type and hasn't the characteristics of a beef animal bred into him, he will fall short of the mark. Feed alone does not make the high-selling product.

MORE ORDERS FOR THE FRICK COMPANY.

The Frick Co., Waynesboro, Pa., have received the following orders:

The Consumers' Ice Mfg. Co., of Erie, Pa., have decided to increase the capacity to 75 tons of ice daily output, and have placed the order with Frick Company, of Waynesboro, Pa., for the additional 50 ton plant com-

plete; the New Ice Co., Morehead City, N. C., a 15 ton ice making plant complete; Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., a 20 ton refrigerating plant to be erected in their new station at Hartford, Conn.; Schmidt, Deibel & Co., Columbus, Ohio, a complete 20 ton refrigerating plant; J. E. Flegler and associates, Jacksonville, Texas, a 15 ton ice making plant; the Chantauque Eureka Ice Making Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., for a 60 ton ice making plant to be installed at Braddock, Pa.

Frick Co., have also been awarded the contract for one of their latest improved ice making plant Brine Circulating Plate system, to be installed at Pocomoke, Md., for Messrs. Stevens, Lang & Polk.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF LINSEED.

"A year ago," says Dornbusch, "we called attention to the shrinkage in the cultivation in India, and now the returns to hand for 1896-97 show it to be the smallest for the whole series, but considerable allowance must be made in the latest outturn, owing to the famine that prevailed. No statistics as to the crop of 1897-98 have yet been received, but a recent forecast to hand for all India says 'the area under linseed is everywhere smaller than the average, but the prospects were on the whole fair, though in Berar the crop is already known to be very poor.' Russia is represented to be worse in its yield than either of the two previous years, although much better than in 1894, 1893 or 1892. Any data as to the Argentine yield is not available, but one can gauge fairly well from the exports as to what that country produces, which last year, as is well known, was worse than either 1896 or 1895. North America was likewise smaller in its yield, and for the latter part of last year ceased shipping to Europe. Looking to the exports, each country sent off less than the previous season, the combined total showing a deficit of about 180,000 tons. On the other hand, the United Kingdom received from Russia the largest quantity on record, but with other supplies much restricted the aggregate imports for the year were nearly 650,000 quarters below 1896, and the smallest since 1893. The average for the six years comes out at 1,180,801 tons in the world's crop yield, and 1,927,752 quarters in the United Kingdom's imports." The production of leading countries for a series of years follows:

	British India Tons.	North America Tons.	Russia Tons.	Summary Tons.
1897.	217,506	273,000	516,100	1,006,606
1896.	358,000	402,000	688,300	1,458,300
1895.	326,000	355,000	566,500	1,247,500
1894.	625,000	177,000	403,500	1,205,500
1893.	584,000	236,500	363,400	1,183,900
1892.	487,000	260,000	234,000	983,000

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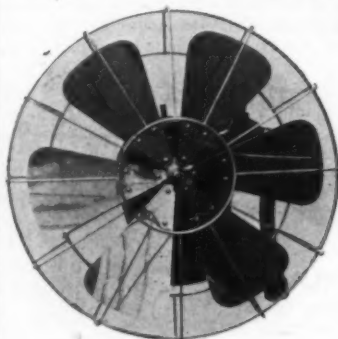
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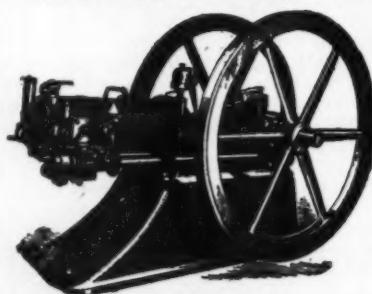
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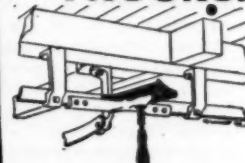
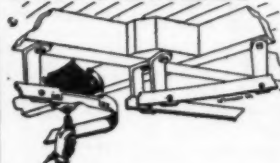
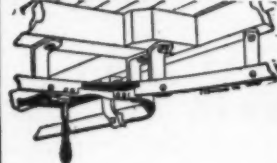


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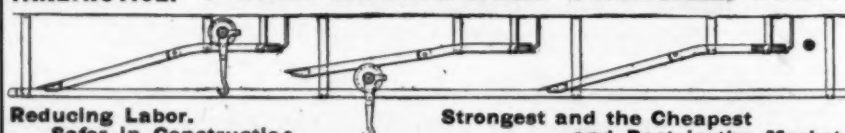


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Financial Review.

Thursday, May 19, 1898.

The stock market has been irregular and variable in the week under review. Yet it sustained well a large amount of sales to realize profits and considerable manipulation of the bears, designed to effect depression. All of the influences and incidents of the week were not bullish. The arrival of the Spanish fleet in West Indian waters was announced immediately upon the heels of a widely circulated and rather generally credited rumor that Spain had set on foot negotiations for peace. The reverse facts therefore were all the more disappointing to Wall Street and suspense as to the outcome of a naval collision in the Caribbean Sea was prolonged by the Fabian tactics of the Spanish admiral. The course of the Silver-anti-Administration party in the United States Senate, in attaching to the war revenue bill, as reported from committee, provisions in regard to the silver seignorage and greenback issues, together with some objectionable features of taxation, gave something of a chill to banking circles. Another unfavorable influence was the heavy selling of securities by London and the partial disturbance of the foreign securities markets by Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the gravity of the political situation, following so closely Lord Salisbury's significant remarks on the difficulties attending the demise of weak nations.

In ordinary circumstances influences like those recited above would have caused sharp declines in stocks. The two last matters—Washington paper money agitation and Europe's unsettled politics—are still factors inducing some conservatism in financial circles. A general foreign war would be a misfortune which our markets would certainly suffer from, and therefore speculators and investors would do well to watch for awhile British consols and French rentes, for they will furnish an early index of trouble should the gravity of the situation abroad become greater. As to the situation at Washington, it has already given some check to progress. A week ago the large banks, trust and insurance companies, bankers and capitalists were arranging what would be a syndicate to virtually underwrite the expected new Government loan of 100 or 200 millions. The plan was to arrange matters so that the loan would be launched with the greatest eclat and with every device employed to stimulate local as well as patriotic pride in subscriptions and assure a large overbidding for the issue. This project did not get mooted in the newspapers, but nevertheless it was in the hands of our leading financial interests. The work has come to a halt and banking discussion is now largely turned upon meeting the possible heavy taxation to be imposed upon earnings and deposits. Conservative bankers are still confident that the action of Congress will be less radical than it now proposed by the silver faction, but meantime the work of preparing for a successful introduction of the Government loan is suspended. In the end it will probably be taken up again with the same public spirit as has always been shown by our bankers in a National emergency.

Fortunately there have been some offsetting favorable influences. Chief among these has been the continued favorable international trade balance. The Government merchandise statement for April showed exports from the United States of \$99,426,460, an increase of \$21,777,674 over April, 1897, and imports of \$55,923,658, a decrease of \$45,398,748. The excess of exports over imports in April was \$43,502,802, against an excess of imports last year of \$23,673,620. Allowing for the movements of gold and silver, April's net balance in our favor was \$15,529,721, against an adverse balance of \$13,344,895 last year. Figuring in the same way for the ten months of the Government's fiscal year, we find a net trade balance in our favor of \$406,495,549, against \$348,067,638 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The lessened div-

idend and interest payments to Europe on account of the return of many millions of our securities held abroad and the smaller expenditures of American travelers abroad on account of the war with Spain assure our remaining a creditor of the Old World for a long time. Another great factor in the prosperity of this country is the extremely high prices of our wheat and, more recently, the advance in provisions. The wheat crop of 1897 was, in round figures, 530,000,000 bushels, and the value on the farm on Dec. 1 (according to the customary estimates of the Department of Agriculture), was \$428,000,000. The average price was placed at 80.8 cents a bushel. At \$1 a bushel (a conservative estimate for this year's crops, it is believed,) this year's crop, if no larger than last, would add \$106,000,000 more than 1897 did to the wealth of the agricultural community. But as it is, acreage is larger and conditions are better than last year, a total wheat crop of at least 600,000,000 bushels being counted on. Corn and oats are selling higher than a year ago, and it is reasonable to suppose that, barring accident, those crops will yield many millions more to the farmers.

Naturally enough the Granger stocks were the strongest features of the railroad list. The magnificent agricultural position of the West will, with any reasonable outcome of the season's crops, add immensely to the earnings of these roads, which are already showing revenues materially in excess of the rate of dividends they pay. The farmers have more ready money than in years, and their purchases of luxuries are swelling West-bound business of the roads beyond ordinary proportions. It is well worth noting that Chicago speculators, who are rather predisposed to operate on the bear side most of the time, are more bullish in their market position than they have been in several years. They see on every hand the evidence of prosperity brought about by high-priced wheat and they know what that means in swelling the receipts of the transportation lines. The traffic of the roads is so great that profits are heavy in spite of the fact that rate-cutting is still largely indulged in. In this group Rock Island has easily been the first in strength and stock has been steadily accumulated by the strong interests who are identified with the management of the property. The company's earnings and prospects are understood to warrant placing its stock on a 5 per cent. dividend-paying basis. Its treasury holds a large amount of cash received on the reorganization of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and the company has completed a refunding operation in its bonds which will effect a saving in interest equal to 1 per cent. on its stock. Moreover, the company has many miles of branch lines, now self-supporting, which have never been capitalized, and there is always a possibility that these may be capitalized for the benefit of main line stockholders. Rock Island this week has sold above Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for the first time since an 100 per cent. stock dividend was declared by the former in 1880. Some of the most conservative investment students in the Street are satisfied that, unless the whole situation unexpectedly changes for the worse, Rock Island stock will sell at materially higher prices this summer. St. Paul is another stock which is regarded as cheap from an investment standpoint. As it sells below par and pays 5 per cent., a buyer receives the full benefit of the dividend in a 3 per cent. money market. The management is conservative and able, and the company, through a period of good, bad and indifferent years, has demonstrated its ability to earn an annual average of 5 per cent. The investment requirement of safety therefore seems to be met in the matter of return. The stock is listed in London and, in consequence, when foreign politics is disturbed, there is a selling movement in London which has to be confronted here. In spite of this point of weakness, good judges expect to see St. Paul sell above par this summer. The foreign holdings of St. Paul are now smaller than in many years.

The industrial stocks are growing features of speculation, as the prosperity of the country is bound to be reflected in all business of this nature. The American Sugar Refining Company will escape the threatened opposition of new concerns—the Arbuckles and Mr. Claus Doscher—this summer, as the latter's plants are far from completion. Taking advantage of this fact a bull pool has carried

the price of Sugar Refining up about 30 points since last March. The movement, it is said in well-informed circles, is now antagonized by Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, and after a period of manipulation designed to effect an "unloading" by the pool, shrewd observers expect to see the price sell considerably lower. American Tobacco is a great money earner, but the stock is too highly manipulated to make it attractive at present prices to investors. It will, however, remain a favorite for speculative ventures on both sides of the account. The stocks of the American Maltng Company are now in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange, but their activity has been curtailed by the indisposition of operators to take many risks until there is a decisive naval victory in the West Indies. The company, however, has, in six months, earned the full dividend on its preferred stock, so that the whole year's business ought to result in a considerable surplus on the common. The earnings of the Standard Rope & Twine Company have been largely increased owing to its having on hand a large amount of cheap raw material, while manufactured products have been advancing rapidly in response to a rise in manila and sisal, due to supplies being cut off by the war. Speculation in General Electric is waiting for some definite progress in the plan for wiping out the impairment of the company's capital by cutting it down and paying off the accumulated dividends on the preferred stock. When this is effected the company ought to be able soon to pay dividends, as its current business is actually taxing the full capacity of its plant.

The sales for London account, of stocks listed abroad as well as here, are estimated for the week at 150,000 shares. Foreign houses have been surprised that these sales have been so well absorbed, the effect on prices having been limited to reactions of moderate extent. Many bonds have been sold for the Continent of Europe, and these also have gone into good hands apparently, for prices have receded but little. The railroad bond market has been moderately active in the week, with prices generally closing higher. In Government bonds the new 4s are down 1½ per cent. for the week.

The foreign markets have been depressed by uncertain politics. British consols close for the account at 110 13-16, against 111½ a week ago. French rentes close at 102.55, against 102.85. Spanish 4 per cent. bonds were weak but rallied later, ending in London at 32 7-16, against 34 a week ago. The premium on gold at Madrid was lower at one time, but it closed with a rising tendency at 89, against 81 last week.

The foreign exchange market has been alternately strong and weak. There has been a large borrowing of money on sterling bills, owing to London's discount rate being higher than 60 or 90 day money in New York. The demand for bills for this purpose and also for remittance on sales of American securities by foreigners has been the sustaining influence. Actual sterling closed at \$4.83½, \$4.83½ for long and \$4.86½ for short, against \$4.85½ and \$4.84½ a week ago.

Money rates have been tending downward. Call loans closed at 1½ to 1¾ per cent., against 2½ to 3 per cent. a week ago. Time money closes as follows: Sixty days 3 per cent., against 3½ to 4 per cent. a week ago; 90 days, 3 per cent., against 3½ to 4 per cent.; five months, 3½ per cent., against 4 per cent.; six months, 4 per cent., against 4 per cent.

The range of prices of the more important stocks for the week ending May 19 was:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Previous
Am. Maltng.	28½	28½	27½	28	28½
Do., pfd.	78	78	78	78	79
Am. Cot. Oil.	21¾	22¾	21¾	22½	21¾
Do., pfd.	74½	74½	74	74	77
Am. Spirits.	11½	11½	10¾	11½	11½
Do., pfd.	28½	29½	27½	29	29
Am. Sugar.	131½	137½	130¾	134½	132½
Do., pfd.	112½	114	112	112½	112
Am. Tobacco.	112	112½	101½	108½	112½
Atchison, pfd.	31½	32	30¾	30¾	31½
C. B. & Q.	99½	101½	98½	101½	100½
C. M. & St. P.	96	97	94½	96½	96½
C. R. I. & Pac.	98¾	102	97½	101½	99½
Erie, 1st pfd.	35¾	35¾	34	35	35½
General Elec.	307½	307½	303½	303½	307½
Louis. & Nash.	54½	55½	52¾	53¾	54½
Missouri Pac.	33¾	34¾	32¾	33¾	33¾
National Lead.	33¾	33¾	33	33	33½
N. Y. Central.	115	115½	113½	115	115½
Northern Pac.	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
Do., pfd.	65½	66½	63½	65½	66
People's Gas.	97	98½	95½	97½	98½
Reading.	18½	18½	17½	17½	18½
Do., 1st pfd.	45	45	43½	44	45½
Do., 2d pfd.	23½	23½	22½	22½	23½
Union Pac.	23½	23½	22	22½	23½
Do., pfd.	58½	59	57	57½	58½
U. S. Leather.	7½	7½	7	7½	7½
Do., pfd.	63½	63½	64½	64½	63½
West. Union Tel.	90	90½	88½	90½	89½

*Ex. dividend.

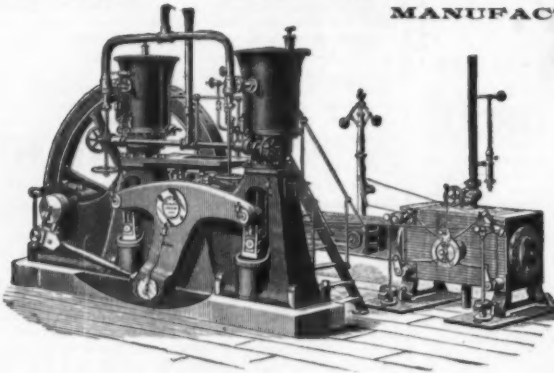
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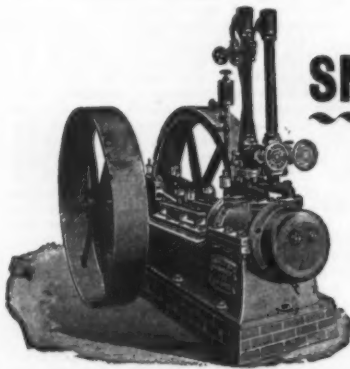
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 John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia. one 150-ton machine
 Brittain & Co., Marshalltown, Ia. one 50-ton machine
 Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb. one 150-ton machine
 Lincoln Packing Co., West Lincoln, Neb. one 75-ton machine
 Chicago Packing & Prov. Co., Nebraska City, Neb. one 50-ton machine
 Chicago Packing & Prov. Co. (2d order) one 75-ton machine
 Pacific Meat Co., Tacoma, Wash. one 35-ton machine
 J. Fleischhauer & Bro., New York, N. Y. one 50-ton machine
 Thomas Bradley, Philadelphia, Pa. one 35-ton machine
 Jos. Obert, Lehigh, Pa. one 50-ton machine
 Butchers' Slaughtering & Melting Ass'n, Brighton, Mass. one 75-ton machine
 Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll, Ont., Canada. one 75-ton machine



Ice and Refrigeration

—W. H. Hunter has sold the Ohio Owensboro ice plant, in Owensboro, Ky., to Dr. W. F. Stirman for \$13,500.

—Fire recently destroyed the plant of the Live Oak Manufacturing Co., Live Oak, Fla., including planing mill and ice factory.

—The Reymann Brewing Co., of Wheeling, has purchased real estate in Clarksburg, W. Va., upon which it will build a cold storage house.

—The cold storage and meat curing plant at Bellevue, Cal., is to be moved to Bakersfield. When this is done an ice factory will be built to run in connection with it.

—The May inspection of the ice supply of North Adams, Mass., has been made, and resulted in a wholesale condemnation of the ice supplied to the city, two or three exceptions only being made.

—Bids have been received by William Steele & Son and W. R. Dougherty for the construction of an eight-story brick and iron warehouse for the Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Company, at Beach and Noble streets.

—The Remington Machine Co., of Wilmington, Del., has completed the building and erection of an ice plant in the hold of the yacht Niagara, for Howard Gould, of New York. The machine is capable of a capacity of three tons of ice daily. It will be tested under the supervision of Superintendent Taylor, of the Remington Co., within a few days.

—Here is a suggestion from Traffic: There is talk of an ice combine, to be followed by high prices. The installing of refrigerating plants in large office buildings and apartment houses would forestall such contingencies; also, avoid the handling of ice and accompanying inconveniences. The improvement would be fully appreciated by the occupants and permit of higher rentals being realized.

—The American Refrigerator Transit Company and a number of other refrigerator and cattle car companies have filed suits in the district court in Denver, Col., against the State Board of Equalization to secure first a temporary and then a permanent injunction, restraining them from assessing their cars. They claim that all their cars are transients in the State, and that the assessment is a violation of the Interstate Commerce law.

—Articles of incorporation of the Merchants' Refrigeration Co. have been filed at Portland, Ore., by Larkin J. Shell, Llewellyn E. Palmer and Raymond L. Palmer, incorporators, with a capital stock of \$10,000, divided into 100 shares of \$100 each. The ob-

ject of the corporation shall be to operate a cold storage warehouse for the purpose of storing and preserving all kinds of produce and commodities, etc.

—The steamship Celtic King, which has been purchased by the Navy Department, was brought to the Navy Yard in Brooklyn Monday where she will be fitted out as a refrigerating ship and sent to join the fleet in Cuban waters. A large ice making plant was received at the yard, which will be placed in her, so that meats and vegetables may be preserved in the cold storage rooms, with which she will be fitted.

—H. C. Turner, a groceryman in Portland, Ore., has a device to keep butter cool and hard during the hot weather. It consists of a glass case, which he lowers into a refrigerator in his basement, on the elevator system. When the case is down it fits securely and there is no air or heat to affect the butter. He can bring it up at any time with a few turns of a crank. It is said that he can keep butter as well without ice as in any ordinary refrigerator where ice is used.

—Brewing beer is to be a side issue of the manufacture of ice by the Chautauqua Eureka Ice Co., in Pittsburg, Pa. The plant is to be on the site of the ice company's old building on Thirteenth street. Brewers have insisted on dipping into the ice business in a small way in connection with making beer, and the only means of retaliation the ice manufacturers see is going into the brewing business, and to make it more effective means have been devised by which beer can be sold much cheaper than it is now.

—Assistant Secretary of the War Meiklejohn and Dr. George H. Torney, Medical Inspector, inspected the Neuces and Lampasas, of the Mallory line; the Catania, British; the Comanche, of the Clyde line, and the John English, of the Maine Steamship Company, in search of a hospital ship. Dr. Torney will have charge of the vessel selected, and will have six United States surgeons on his staff. The ship will be equipped with ice laundrying, water distilled and disinfecting plants. After the army lands on Cuban soil the hospital-ship will cruise along shore from port to port to take aboard the wounded and sick. It cost \$600,000 to buy the Creole, of the Cronwell line—now the Solace—for a naval hospital-ship and \$400,000 to fit her out. The Army Hospital-ship will not cost so much, it is estimated. It will require two or three weeks to equip the vessel selected, which will probably be the John English.

SCARCITY OF NATURAL ICE.

One effect of the war has been to stop the shipment of ice from New England to Southern points to a great extent. Companies securing ice from the Kennebec River and other sources in Maine as a rule obtain it by the schooner load, as the freight by water is much lower than all rail. The war insurance risks have raised the price of charters to a very high rate. In consequence of this state of affairs, Southern concerns which have been using natural ice will be obliged to a large extent to depend on artificial ice, and the indications are that the demand for ice machinery in the South will be considerably increased. In the advertising columns of "The National Provisioner" will be found the names of the leading manufacturers of ice and refrigerating machinery in the country.



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Alphabetical Index on Page 5.

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LIQUID AIR EXPERIMENTS.

In our issue of May 7 we published an article on "Liquid Air and Refrigeration," which has attracted wide interest. In response to many letters of inquiry we reprint the following additional information:

For many years scientific men had believed that not only the air, but all other matter which appears usually in a gaseous form, could be reduced to a liquid form, or even to a form equivalent to that of ice or snow, and in some cases possibly to a metallic form, if only enough pressure could be put upon it, or enough cold produced to shrink its volume to this extent. Long ago this was done with sulphurous oxide, the bad smelling gas which results from burning a sulphur match. This gas takes only a pressure of about 40 pounds to the square inch to reduce it to a liquid form, or to be brought to the zero temperature of the Fahrenheit thermometer to produce the same result. Carbonic acid gas was one of the next of these invisible and almost intangible substances to be brought to a liquid form, and this soon afterward was actually frozen into a silvery snow, which would retain this form for a long time in the open air.

With this carbonic acid snow many interesting experiments were tried, showing the effects upon various substances of degrees of cold, such as man had never before been able to produce and far below any which are known in nature. But to reduce carbonic acid gas to a liquid form required a pressure of 800 pounds to the square inch at ordinary temperatures and a pressure of 525 pounds to the inch even when the temperature of the gas is reduced to the freezing point of water. At 70 degrees below zero the carbonic acid gas becomes transparent ice. The liquefied gas turns back into its gaseous form at once when the pressure upon it is removed, and therefore it could not be used in that form for experiments. By letting a stream of the gas escape through the meshes of a woolen bag the carbonic acid snow could be produced and gathered in large quantities. The gas, as it expanded, demanded and drew heat from all about it, and in the absence of heat equivalent to its enlargement in form the temperature of the gas fell until a considerable part of it was frozen by the rest and caught in the meshes of the bag.

The temperature of this snow is never higher than 85 degrees below zero, and the constant but slow evaporation which takes place from its exposed surface reduces this to about 125 degrees below zero. By mixing this snow with ether, a more rapid evaporation was produced, and this reduced the temperature of the mixture 25 degrees lower, to 150° below zero. Until liquefied air was produced in large quantities this was the lowest temperature which could be produced and held for any appreciable time for experimental purposes. But to-day we are able to liquefy air, to turn it into a liquid which seems as stable as water and as limpid and harmless, and yet this simple-looking material is so cold that if some of the frozen carbonic acid gas be thrown into it, with its temperature of 150 degrees below zero, it would set the air to boiling violently, and there would be a greater difference in their temperatures than there is between the Croton water as we draw it from the tap and the boiling water we wet our tea with.

To liquefy air it must be reduced to 1-718 part of its original bulk, or to a temperature of 301 degrees below zero. If it were attempted to liquefy the air by direct pressure, it would take nearly 11,000 pounds to the square inch to accomplish this. Prof. Dewar, of England, first succeeded in producing liquefied air about three years ago. He used a combination of pressures and refrigerations, but he was able to secure only small quanti-

ties of this interesting liquid. Mr. Charles C. Tripler, of this city, has since succeeded in producing liquid air in large quantities, and this he has supplied freely to Columbia College and other scientific institutions for experimental purposes, besides giving many interesting exhibitions of it himself. Mr. Tripler has not made the details of his liquefying machine public, but it is pretty well known how it works. Mr. Tripler begins the compression of the air by using an air pump, driven by a 20 horse power steam engine. This squeezes the air down to a pressure of perhaps 2,500 to 3,000 pounds to the square inch. In this state it flows through a coiled tube under water, where the heat made manifest by compression is taken away by flowing water. After this a little of the cooled air is allowed to escape through a pinhole into a long, small copper tube, while other parts of the air are allowed to escape and expand about the outside of the tube, in a space inclosed with a thick non-conducting covering. Gradually the temperature of the air within the tube is reduced, until at last it settles into the lower end of the tube as a liquid and is drawn off at will by turning a stop-cock. As the liquid air is drawn off it resembles skimmed milk in color and consistency. The milky look is due to the gaseous impurities which the free air had contained, and these are now present in a purely mechanical form. The impurities are water and carbonic acid gas. Both have been frozen into minute particles of snow as the air was cooled, and these bits are floating in the liquid air.

To get rid of these the air is poured through filtering paper, just as one would filter water. It comes through as a beautiful, limpid liquor of almost the same specific gravity as water, and is of a beautiful light blue color. The color it is known, is due to the oxygen. One of the pretty experiments shown is to prove the nearness of liquid air and water in specific gravity. A little liquid air is poured upon the top of a jar of water. It boils and bubbles, and perhaps in most cases sets up such a hubbub that it all disappears before it gets quiet enough for the experiment to succeed, but if this does not happen, the observer will finally see the liquid air in a sort of funnel shape, and at last a drop will separate from this and sink just a little way into the water, boiling all the while. Then it will rise again, sink once more a little lower, and so on continuing will perhaps finally reach the bottom of the jar before it all boils away. In the state in which the liquid air is poured on the water the experiment proves that it is just a little lighter than the water. In that condition it contains about one-fourth oxygen and three-fourths nitrogen. The nitrogen is more volatile than the oxygen and lighter. This boils off faster than the oxygen and so leaves the liquid heavier than it was, and it begins to sink. Finally, when little is left but the oxygen, it sinks to the bottom.

(To be continued.)

PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to May 11—	1898.	1897.
Chicago	1,330,000	1,020,000
Kansas City.....	588,000	516,000
Omaha	295,000	261,000
St. Louis.....	275,000	226,000
Indianapolis.....	184,000	135,000
Milwaukee, Wis.....	105,000	58,000
Cudahy, Wis.....	103,000	69,000
Cincinnati.....	132,000	120,000
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	113,700	93,100
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	84,400	63,300
Sioux City, Iowa.....	64,000	39,000
Cleveland, Ohio.....	84,000	110,000
Louisville, Ky.....	90,000	54,000
St. Paul, Minn.....	71,000	23,000
Clinton, Iowa.....	17,100	
Bloomington, Ill.....	25,100	12,700
Keokuk, Iowa.....	23,000	7,500
Nebraska City, Neb.....	63,700	26,000
Marshalltown, Iowa.....	28,200	14,500
Wichita, Kan.....	37,000	33,000

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a nom de plume to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

H. S. McK., TROY.—"Dublin middles" are the same as "Cumberlands," except that the leg is cut off close to brisket. These sides are mostly in demand in the South of England and Ireland. Weight, from about 20 to 25 lb each.

H. O. P.—The importations of wool during April last reached a total of 11,949,427 lb, valued at \$1,550,147. The imports of wool of Class 1 were 5,699,133 lb, valued at \$942,658; wool of Class 2, 31,120 lb, valued at \$7,189, and wool of Class 3, 6,219,174 lb, valued at \$600,300. The large imports of April, 1897, in anticipation of the levy of the duty under the Dingley law, were 98,547,726 lb, valued at \$16,100,372.

R. E. B., LOUISVILLE.—It is the duty of the bung gut trimmer to separate the gut at the source and strip the fat to the crown; he also inspects for scars and then turns the same over to the turner and trimmer. In pulling small guts some foremen try to economize by having one puller handle just as many hogs as he possibly can. This is a great error, and results disastrously from a financial point of view. An extra puller and stripper is not an unnecessary expense. It is a saving in the end.

R. B. C.—The quarantine line in California, as to cattle transportation, is as follows: It begins on the Pacific coast where the southern boundary line of Marin County connects with the Pacific Ocean; thence easterly and northerly along the southern and eastern boundary lines of Marin, Sonoma and Solano counties, to the Sacramento River; thence northerly, following the said river, along the southern and eastern boundary lines of Solano County to the southeast corner of Yolo County; thence northerly along the eastern boundary line of Yolo County to its intersection with the boundary line of Sutter County; thence easterly along the southern boundary lines of Sutter and Placer Counties, to the intersection with the western boundary line of El Dorado County; thence southerly and easterly along the southern boundary line of El Dorado county to the intersection with the western boundary line of Alpine County; thence in a southerly direction along the western boundary lines of Alpine, Mono and Inyo Counties, to the southwestern boundary of Inyo County; thence east, along the southern boundary line of Inyo County to its intersection with the eastern boundary line of the

R. T. S., NEW YORK.—Oxford sausage; see our Packers' Handbook and Directory, page 364. (2) Bayonne hams, so called, are made from pork tenderloins; how, see Handbook, page 365.

SOAP.—Soap stock is sold on a basis of 50 per cent. of fatty acids, provided, however, that no soap stock containing less than 45 per cent. shall be good delivery. (2) 7½ to the gallon, 50 gallons to the barrel.

REX.—See answer to R. T. S., New York.

PICKLER.—Hocks and snouts make a very profitable article when properly cured; that is, unfortunately, not paid as much attention to as it deserves. Preserved in sweet pickle and put upon attractive style they will sell as readily as pigs' feet and tongues.

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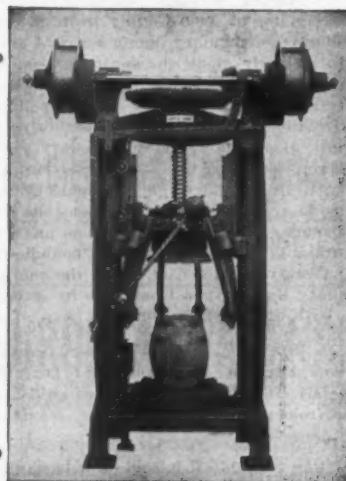
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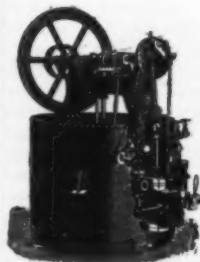
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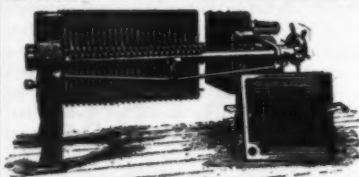
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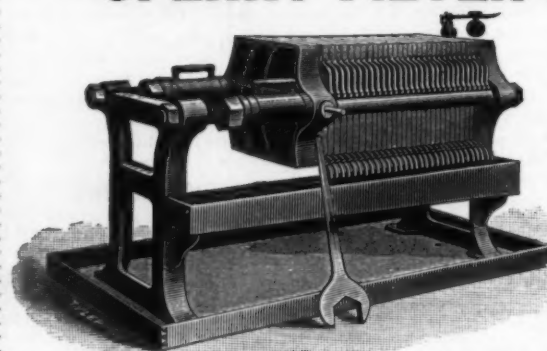
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WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—It is a situation so manifestly strong on its statistical situation and the encouragement it gets from the buoyancy in the general provision markets and allied greases, that the holding back from a more important advance is accounted for only in the inability of exporters to get sufficient freight room. Just at present, as concerns trading, the market has to depend upon the display of some export and fair home demands. Our local soap trade has recovered from its dullness and is participating in some of the activity that has come up in miscellaneous merchandise. There is no question but that the country is getting more money; the farmer has made a surplus from the higher prices of all products and is spending it so that the absorption of miscellaneous merchandise for consumption has grown and is growing. This home demand has been a factor not only here but at the West; it has enabled the large soap houses at the West to stand in for larger quantities of tallow. Yet some portion of the considerable business in tallow for a couple of weeks at the West, and has enabled the packers there to get higher prices has been on speculative account and encouraged by the higher drift of all the leading staples. So far as concerns our city melters, they have been encouraged partly by the Western position, as well as by the fact that they are not carrying large supplies. The reasoning is that if Chicago is to hold its strength, and stand to 4½¢ for its best grade, that a 4 market in New York for city in hogheads may bring some demand here from the West. However, if it is a fact that speculators are holding a good deal at the West they would probably work the markets there so that outside stuff could not be brought forward to interfere with their unloading. The make of city is fairly large, about 900 hhds. weekly, but more fat is being picked out for the stearine on account of its relatively high price, and the fact that it can be just at present sold up more closely. If it was possible for the exporters to buy as freely as they desire to the tallow market would be very sensitive to a more important advance. It looks as though ocean freight room would become in better supply after the turn of the month. Meanwhile, the city melters have 4 bid. The shippers are taking some country made in tierces at 3½¢@4 for 200,000 lb. packages free, a choice quality. The home trade has bought 175,000 lb. country in lots at 3½¢ to 4, as to quality. St. Louis sold at 4½¢, and there have been 180,000 lb. No. 2 sold in Chicago at 3¢@3½¢. The London auction sale on Wednesday showed a good deal of firmness and closer buying than usual to the offerings. There was an advance of 4½¢d., and 1,400 casks sold out of 1,800 casks offered. On Tuesday the first sales of city took place at 4; it was first for a lot of 50 hhds., special brand, and followed by a lot of 300 hhds. from one melter's hands, also at 4, and all for the English market. On Wednesday there were 150 hhds. more of city taken at 4. With this business of 500 hhds. I left a small accumulation, and only one melter had any to offer. The strength was imparted by a rising Chicago market, where 500 tcs. best pack-

ers had been sold to 4½¢, while the edible grade there was held to 5, and also by the English advices of the auction sale. Edible in New York has 4½¢ bid; there are some nice city lots that could not be reached under 4½¢. On Thursday there was an advance on city to 4½¢, with a strong feeling, with sales of 50 hhds. at 4, and 50 hhds. at 4½¢.

OLEO STEARINE.—The consumption has been much larger; it has taken up most of the considerable quantities on offer at the West, and has reduced the supply here, and by reason of the active demands for cottolene and general beef fat and cotton oil compounds. The pressers with their small holdings have rather excited views over prices. The lard refiners in New York have become careful buyers at the high figures, yet if compound lard is to have further increased trading, and which seems probable with the climbing of the pure lard to higher prices, it is only a question of a little while when the home trade wants will become stronger. Just now the city pressers would not sell at 6½¢, although there have been 25,000 lb. obtained at 6½¢ and 50,000 lb. out-of-town at 6½¢. Stocks here for near delivery are unimportant. Chicago wants 6½¢, although it made a sale of 125,000 lb. at 6½¢.

LARD STEARINE.—There were 300 tcs. Western obtained at 7½¢, but the price varies with the cost of lard, while there is not much call for supplies. The stocks here are not of more than moderate quantities, and up to 8 is talked on them at the close by their holders, although it would be hard to get a bid over 7½¢.

GREASE STEARINE.—There has been a good deal done from pressers' hands, mainly on wants of export markets, and with the increased cost of grease higher prices prevail. There have been sales of 275,000 lb. in lots, at 4½¢ for white and 3½¢ for yellow. There is not much out-of-town stock arriving here.

GREASE.—It has been a long time since the trading here has been as satisfactory as latterly. The export markets are taking fair quantities, more particularly the Continent, while the home trade pressers are liberal buyers of the better grades. Prices are at least ¼¢. higher and the amounts on offer of desirable grades at the close are quite moderate. The sales have been about 600 tcs. at 4 for A white, 3½¢ for B white and 200 tcs. yellow at 3¢@3½¢, while Chicago has sold 200 tcs. yellow at 3. This, in connection with the previous week's business, makes close on to 2,500 tcs. sold in New York.

LARD OIL.—Manufacturers who had been pausing to see the outcome of the tendency for lard have been surprised at its rapid gain this week, and its effect upon the prices of oil. At present lard oil is 55¢@56¢ per gallon, or an advance of 7¢@8¢ per gallon within a fortnight, although it is likely to fluctuate with lard. There has been more of a business with consumers this week, but mainly in small lots, with the disposition among the mills to protect more their actual wants. But the new larger field of consumption in the government demands is considerable of a factor. (For Friday's closing see p. 10.)

R. M. Hollingshead, 110 North Ninth street, Camden, N. J., will build an addition to his soap factory, and will put in new machinery and appliances.

MODERN SOAP MANUFACTURE AND THE BEST PLANT TO USE—III.

BY A SOAP BOILER.

The next room is the soap boiling room. The soap pans may be square or round. The bottom of the pans should be at least 6 feet from the ground. To each pan bottom should be fixed a large plug tap to run off the spent lye. Another plug tap should be fixed to the tank side, about one-third from the bottom, to run off the soap. Each soap pan has a steam pipe led over the side of the pan to bottom, and ends in a steam coil perforated with small holes downward. A pipe is also led down from the overhead lye tank to each soap pan, and a water tap is fixed to each pan. These soap pans should be arranged in rows, and the piping from the pump pass over the back of the pans, with a large tap over each pan, so as to be able to fill any of the soap pans. To convey away the spent lye a large iron trough is fixed on the ground underneath the soap pans, and, passing, from tank to tank, ends in a tank level with the ground, which holds the spent lye ready for the glycerine plant. The soap pans should be fixed about 4 feet apart, so that the soap boiler can boil several pans at once. A wire basket is also hung over each pan for the soap boiler to put in any bits of foreign matter that may be floating about in the soap. These soap pans should stand about 4 feet through the second floor. When the soap is finished ready to run into the frames it is first run into the crutching machines by means of a wooden spout, which should reach from the soap tap to the crutcher. The crutching pan should be a broad pan, and not too deep, so as to allow the soap, after being crutched, to be run by means of a second wooden spout into the frames. The crutching pan should, of course, be as high from the ground as it is possible to arrange it, just leaving sufficient incline to allow the hot soap to run from the boiling pans to the crutching machine; then, by having a large tap in the bottom of the crutching machine the soap can be run into another spout, which runs along over the soap frames, this spout having a shutter over every frame, so that by opening and shutting these shutters any desired frames can be filled. The crutching machine should be steam jacketed, and it may be self-contained or belt-driven. About a third of the stirrers used should be fixed to the sides of the pan to stop the soap from going around with the moving stirrers. A pipe should be led down from the silicate of soda tank on the second floor to the crutching pan, to run in the silicate. The silicate of soda tank, on the second floor, should be a square one, with angle irons fixed to carry silicate of soda casks during the time they are emptying themselves. The casks are lifted on to the angle irons by means of a small crane fixed against the side of the tank. The contents of the tank are boiled up by a steam coil perforated with small holes downwards.

(To be Continued.)

SOAP NOTES.

Mr. I. N. Izzard, Rochester, Ind., soap manufacturer, wishes to locate in Anderson, Ind.

James B. Reed, Baltimore agent for the B. T. Babbit Soap Co., died last week from heart disease.

Mr. L. S. Judd, Fairhaven, Mass., died last week. He was formerly a member of the firm of Thayer & Judd, candle manufacturers.

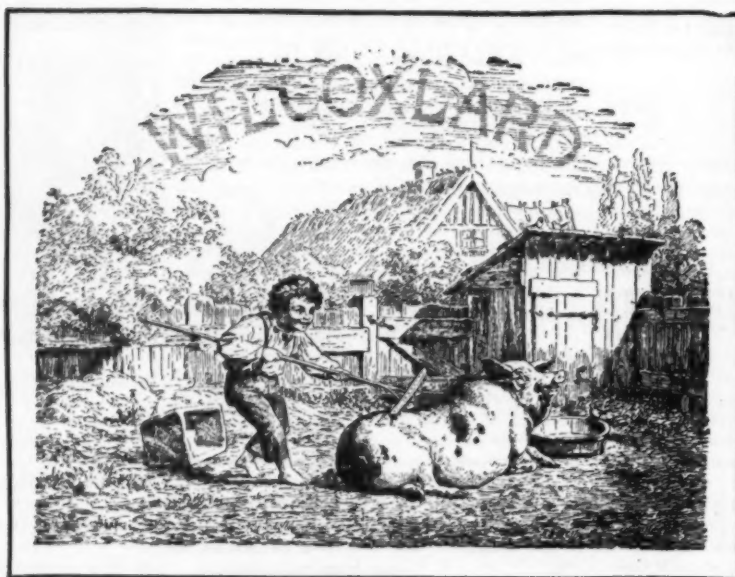
The chairman of Lever Bros. Limited, the great English soap manufacturers, stated at the last meeting of the shareholders that if they sold their soap at cost, the profits on the side product of glycerine would be sufficient to pay the dividend guaranteed to the preference stock.

The W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Company

NEW YORK.

Pure
Refined
Lard.

W. J. WILCOX & CO.



The
Globe
Brand.

Established 1862.

REFINERS FOR EXPORT ONLY.



The Buckeye Iron AND Brass Works

DAYTON, OHIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cottonseed Oil Mill
AND Linseed Oil Mill

MACHINERY

OF ALL KINDS.

Rolls, Pumps, Molds,

*The Most Perfect System
of Pressure Application.*

**The Very Latest Improvements
and the Very Best.**



THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.

SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.

Arrangements have been consummated in Fort Worth, Texas, for the erection of a 125-ton cottonseed oil mill, with W. H. Wright and John R. Fordyce, of Pine Bluff, Ark., at the head of the enterprise. It is to be ready for work by the fall. This is the business lately brought there by President Fordyce of the Cotton Belt.

Representatives of about forty Alabama

and Georgia mills held a social and business meeting at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. A meeting of the governing committee of the Interstate Association was held, and Atlanta was selected as the place for holding the annual meeting in July. A committee of six was appointed to draft rules governing the sale of cottonseed products, and report the same to the association at the annual meeting.

ANNIVERSARY NUMBER.

With its issue of Thursday, May 5, the Meat Trades' Journal, of London, celebrated its 10th anniversary, a colored cover and four additional pages being noted among the improvements made. The Journal is one of the most interesting of our foreign exchanges and we wish it continued success.

The Bennington (Vt.) Chemical & Soap Co. are erecting a new building at North Bennington.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

HELD WITH MARKED CONFIDENCE—EXPECTATIONS OF HIGHER PRICES—DEMANDS FROM REFINERS INCREASING.

This week has not brought many new features. There has been little business, but there is unquestionably an undercurrent of strength, which needs only a slight exhibition of demands to develop a decidedly higher market. It is easy to figure upon the cotton oil position just now, and as buyers' views may be influenced concerning the possibilities of lard and the effect upon the trading in compound lard, so their ideas will be enlarged or modified over the prospects of the oil market. But aside from the lard situation cotton oil should be higher in the future, and rather the degree of the advance will be influenced by a higher or lower lard market. The hanging on to pure lard by consumers is a remarkable development, considering its greatly increased cost by comparison with the figures of only a few weeks since; but this shows only the persistency of demand after it settles upon at product, and does not offer especial argument against the use of the compound. The belief is that when the price of pure lard once gets to a basis to throw a fair portion of consumers' wants to compound that the trade will remain equally stubborn for awhile on the latter. There is no question but that there is this week some increased working up of trading in the compound trading West and here, and that general beef fat and cotton oil compounds are having a much livelier trading; aside from the reports of the trade this would be shown in the large takings of oleo stearine and its much higher prices. If the lard refiners were actually forced to buy cotton oil just now they would send its price at once to a higher range; but many of them, those at the West particularly, are carrying fair accumulations, and the most that they at present are willing to do is to see if they can pick up any comparatively cheap lots. They are not having any success at the mills, where the holdings are moderate and the owners inclined to "see it through," and obtain all there is from the possibilities of a later market. It seems singular to a portion of the trade that the speculators are not taking more interest; here and there a bid is made for July delivery with speculative intent, but there is almost a lull over speculative as well as export channels of trading. It is probable that if there was material speculative demand it would be difficult to satisfy even at an advance of 1c. per gallon on current held prices for prompt delivery, since sellers look upon the future with confidence, or at least are inclined to await developments, while to talk upon July delivery would find even greater indifference among owners of the oil.

The compound lard refiners have put their prices up to 4½¢@5, and for some jobbing quantities to 5½. These figures are so much under the prices of pure lard that it would seem as though a larger shifting of demand from pure lard would come about to it. But that there has been some improvement to the trading in the compound is shown by the de-

sire to get choice grade of prime yellow over which there would be no doubt as to a desirable grade of white turning out, and as wanted by the lard refiners, and back of which at midweek came a hardening look to the general market for cotton oil. Thus on Wednesday 25½ was bid for prime yellow here and 26 asked, while 27 was paid for 400 bbls. choice yellow, and a lot of 500 bbls. white sold as high as 32, although other lots of white could have been had at 30. Winter then sold at 31. At this advanced season there would naturally be a good deal of question over the offerings of crude; such lots as come here in barrels are mainly only prime or about prime, as distinct from a choice quality that could be relied upon to turn out a nice refined grade for compound lard purposes, while the longer the holding of stock here and at the South the greater distrust there will be of its showing up a desirable grade of crude. The cotton oil market may be regarded now as dependent more than usual upon the developments of the home trade, and particularly in relation to compound lard. Therefore the gradual strength towards the close of the week in the oil is indicative of growing interest in the compound, however far the product may be as yet from healthful activity. The foreign markets have not offered attractive features this week. The French situation just holds its own, while Italy and other markets have been tested with offerings, and they send word back that with the cost of getting the oil forward on the current freight market they could not pay within 1c. of the asking prices here. Some export demand had been satisfied at the South, where it had been possible to get moderate supplies even with a greater cost of freight room than upon this market, and particularly in the offerings of off-grade oil, which answered the purpose of the export markets as well as prime oil. The mills are very unwilling sellers of their crude or refined; those in the near Atlantic sections have little of either, and Texas is similarly situated. But in the Mississippi Valley there is a good deal of crude held. The refiners in New York do not care to pay over 17 for crude in tank cars; but bids of that price going out do not meet with any response. It is doubtful if less than 18 would buy at near points, while in the Mississippi Valley large lots could not be obtained possibly under 18½. There is no crude of consequence arriving in New York; if choice could be had here 22 would be paid for it. That the consumption of the oil is increasing by home sources has been marked this week, and has had outside of the exhibition of increased activity in cot-tolene and the several beef fats and cotton oil compounds the added feature of the direct interest in nice lots of choice yellow oil and the cleaning up of the markets of the stearine offerings here and at the West, with the radically higher prices for the beef fat products. On Thursday there were sales of 1,200 bbls. prime yellow in New York at an advance to 26, and 300 bbls. white at 30, closing with 32 asked. (For Friday's closing see page 10.)

The Detroit Soap Co., Detroit, Mich., was burned to the ground. Loss, \$100,000; insured. A new plant will be built, but arrangements will be made to manufacture soap at some other factory.

DALLAS COTTONSEED OIL MARKET.

In Texas the business in cottonseed oil is rather quiet, with a limited demand for home or foreign consumption. Prices for oil are steady, with prime crude, loose, quoted at 14½¢@15c., and prime summer yellow, 16½¢@16¾c.; cake and meal, \$15@16.50 per short ton, all f. o. b. mill at interior Texas points, according to location.

NEW ORLEANS COTTONSEED OIL MARKET.

The market for cottonseed products in New Orleans continues without change. Cottonseed oil has been selling freely for foreign account, but at the moment the demand has fallen off slightly. Meal and cake are steady as to values, with a fair export movement. Receivers' prices are as follows: Cottonseed, \$7 per ton of 2,000 pounds net to the mills, no commission of any kind to be added; cottonseed meal, jobbing per carload at depot, \$17.50 per short ton of 2,000 pounds; for export, per long ton of 2,240 pounds f. o. b., \$19.50; oilcake for export, \$19.50 per long ton f. o. b.; crude cottonseed oil, at wholesale or for shipment, strictly prime oil, crude, 15½c. loose f. o. b. tanks at Mississippi Valley points; in barrels, 18¢@18½c.; cottonseed hulls, delivered per 100 pounds, according to location of mill, 12¢@17½c.; linters, according to style and staple—A, 3½c.; B, 3¼c.; C, 2¾¢@3c.; ashes, none, refined cottonseed oil, prime in barrels, per gallon, at wholesale or for shipment, 21½¢@22c. for export.

A DISPUTED MEAT CONTRACT.

The State Commission in Lunacy has declined to approve the contract of the board of managers of the Long Island State Hospital made by it with Heymen & Levy to supply the hospital with fresh meats for six months, but the state commission had failed to furnish any reason for their action. The board was informed that the steward was now buying the meat in the open market and paying at an average rate of \$7.40 per 100 pounds, whereas under the bid of Heymen & Levy the price would be \$6.50, a saving of 90 cents to the state. It was alleged that Heymen & Levy would not contest the matter in the courts, as they were more than satisfied to have the contract annulled, the price of fresh meat having advanced rapidly since the contract was signed by them. A resolution was passed requesting the State Commission in Lunacy to give the board of managers a reason for refusing to approve the contract. The counsel of the board informed the members that the State Commission in Lunacy still adhered to their original determination to award the contract only to slaughterers or first hands, and as Heymen & Levy, although the lowest bidders, were no slaughterers, their bid was rejected.

F. W. MAURY & CO.

BROKERS IN

COTTON OIL

CRUDE AND REFINED.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—There has been considerable activity in the late packer market. Trading has increased in volume and hides in price. The main demand is naturally from tanners of harness and rough leathers, as those engaged in this line of the industry are at present experiencing a greater demand for their product than is being enjoyed by tanners of different varieties. Texas steers have been a strong factor in the market. The slaughter has not been very extensive, consequently the demand is about a consuming one. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, free of brands, 60 lb and up, have been in very active request at prices which have varied somewhat, although 12c. may be accepted as the market.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS have been in good demand at 10½c. and 10¾c. for April hides. There is a considerable quantity of this stock sold ahead.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb and up, have sold in a moderate way at 9¾c., and this price constitutes the present market.

TEXAS STEERS have reported sale to the extent of 8,000 hides at 11½c. Holders now demand 12c. in some instances, but the former figure is nearer the actual value.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, are offering at 11½c. Under 55 lb the price is 12c.

BRANDED COWS are a firm feature at 10½c., although no appreciable sales are noted.

NATIVE BULLS have moved to a considerable extent at 9½c. They are in some accumulation.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is in a rather chaotic state and values unsupported by a brisk demand would certainly succumb. Holders derive much comfort from the active request for leather. A majority of the holders are sanguine as to the outlook.

No. 1 BUFF HIDES, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, have been in active call. Sales were made on a basis of 10½c. with 10c. for No. 2. Later sales have been effected by more apprehensive holders at 10¼c. and 9¾c.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, have sold in a limited way at 10½c. There are holders who demand ¼c. advance.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are in light supply and an ordinary selection would bring 8¾c.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, offer at 10½c. They are not in active request at the price.

NATIVE BULLS command 8½c., and have sold to some extent on this basis.

CALFSKINS are in light request and firmly sustained at 13c.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, have had some call at 10½c. Some stock is being held at 11c.

DEACONS are in active request at 50c.

SLUNKS, 28@30c.

HORSE HIDES are a firm factor, having advanced to \$3.50.

SHEEPSKINS are in some accumulation, as there is but an indifferent demand. Values have a tendency to fluctuate and the market is in a generally apathetic condition. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, \$1@1.05.

PACKER SHEARINGS, 25c.

COUNTRY PELTS, 80c.@1.10.

PACKER LAMBS, 75@80c.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—The packers have in a half-way measure succeeded in their desires as May native steers in Chicago sold at 12½c. The sale of 12c. Texas is not yet effected, but it is expected that it will be before these words are printed. So far the market is remarkably strong on all grades, and the holders of even March hides are very stiff at full prices, asking from ¼c. to ½c. per lb of what they are asking for late slaughter. The near outcome is still in favor of the packer, and there is no doubt but that after they have obtained their 12c. mark they intend to push it to the extreme. The outlook for good times in the next two years is growing more apparent every day, and then will be clearly seen that if tanners do not make a profit on present prices they have themselves to blame, and not the packers. To be sure, after the mark of 12c. it would be largely a speculative gain for the packers to hold hides, and the chance would be more than evenly against them. The packer who would refuse to sell at even 12c. for Texas, 12½c. for natives and light native cows would surely deserve to lose a little in the near future.

SHEEPSKINS.—The sheepskins are only slowly accumulating and the stocks are no ways burdensome at present to the packers; even the small packers are well cleaned up. One of the largest slaughterers in this city is still sending forward his pelts to his own pulleries, fully believing that wool will yet assume its old-time prices from which it receded in the past few months.

BOSTON.

Ohio buffs have sold on a basis of 10¼c. Some stock is being held at 10½c. by holders who believe that tanners will be compelled to purchase at this price. New England hides are phenomenally scarce and totally inadequate to the demand at 10@10¼c. New England tanners generally have to pay for their conservatism, and the present instance is no exception. It is probable that they will pay more for New England hides before they purchase them for any less.

PHILADELPHIA.

The price of country stock has reached an altitude that is too high for the Friends and

many of the local tanners contemplate closing down until the prices of raw and finished stock become more closely reconciled. Dealers claim that they cannot buy with even a prospect of profit. Appended are the prices:

CITY STEERS, 10½@11c.

CITY COWS, 9½@10c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10@10½c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9½@10c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8¼@8¾c.

CALFSKINS.—Little stock available, which is no doubt responsible for the maintenance of values.

SHEEPSKINS are in light receipts.

NEW YORK.

CITY SALTED HIDES.—The demand is fully adequate to the supply. Prices have a rising tendency. Tanners of harness and belting are the main operators. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 11½@12c.

GRUBBY NATIVES, 10½@11c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 10½@10¾c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 9½@9¾c.

CITY COWS, 10½@11c.

BULLS, flat, 9½c.

CALFSKINS (see page 46).

HORSE HIDES \$2@3.25, according to weight, quality and selection.

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market of the present week continues prolific of good things—to the packer. There was an increased volume of traffic and prices are very high. Harness and rough leather tanners were conspicuous operators, as theirs is the product for which there is an especial demand for military equipment. Texas steers were a very strong feature. The country market is in an unsettled condition and while prices are naturally high and firmly sustained, the more apprehensive tanners were sufficiently anxious to dispose of their holdings to make concessions on some varieties. Most of the holders have the courage of their convictions, and will demand their pound of flesh—and get it, or will retain their holdings. The sanguine ones base their action on the present and prospective demand for leather. Boston tanners are again paying stiff prices for hides. Ohio buffs are worth 10½c., and very likely to advance ¼c. New England hides bring 10@10¼c., with an excellent prospect of going higher, as they are so scarce as to be totally inadequate to the demand. It is probable that the Eastern tanners will eventually learn that while conservatism is a beautiful thing, it is like most things beautiful—expensive. Philadelphia tanners have become Quakers in fact as well as in name, as the present relative prices of hides and leather would make any tanner quake. The New York market is closely sold up and prices show a strong tendency to advance.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 12c.; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 10½@10¾c.; Colorado steers, 9¾c.; No. 1 Texas steers, 11½c.; No. 1 native cows, 11½c.; under 55 lb, 12c.; branded cows, 10½c.; native bulls, 9½c.

Page's THIS WEEK'S Quotations on Calf Skins.

WEIGHT.

17 and up	\$2.55
12 to 17 lbs.	2.15
9 " 12 "	1.65
7 " 9 "	1.35
5 " 7 "	.80
Under 5 "	.50

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and cared for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for Skins shipped in to us clean and fresh.

We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 200 lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station, if he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address

CARROLL S. PACE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 2, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 c.; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; branded steers and cows, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; native bulls, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; calfskins, 13c. for No. 1; kips, $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 c. for No. 1; deacons, 50c.; slunks, $28\frac{1}{2}$ @ 30 c.; horse hides, $\$3.50$; sheepskins, packer pelts, $\$1$ @ $\$1.05$; country pelts, 80 c.@ $\$1.10$; packer shearlings, 25c.; packer lambs, 75 @ 80 c.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; New England hides, 10 @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 10 @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; country cows, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 c.; country bulls, $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, $11\frac{3}{4}$ @ 12 c.; butt-branded steers, $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ $10\frac{3}{4}$ c.; side-branded steers, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.; city cows, $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 c.; native bulls, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; calfskins (see page 46); horse hides, $\$2$ @ $\$3.25$.

HIDELETS.

M. Hecht, of Joseph Hecht & Sons, New York, is touring the West.

Matthew Strauss, of Buffalo, N. Y., has recently visited the Chicago market and purchased a large quantity of sheep pelts.

A meeting of the United States Leather Co. will take place on the 24th inst., at which quarterly dividends will probably be declared.

There is an active demand for light oak, harness and rough leathers, and hides adapted to these varieties should be in request at outside prices.

Scholtz, Sanchez & Co., Spanish commission and hide dealers, of 24 State street, New York City, were recently forced to assign owing to the Spanish-American troubles.

The Hammond Packing Co. have taken active steps toward the opening of a branch packinghouse in St. Joseph, Mo. It is said that they have purchased the Moran plant for this purpose.

The Standard Leather Co., recently incorporated, and with a capital of $\$3,000$, will operate in Cheswick, Pa. The directors are Geo. R. Lappe, Chas. O. Lappe, W. R. Fisher, W. H. Francis and Herman Handhouse.

LOSSES CAUSED BY THE BRANDING IRON.

It may seem a matter of small importance to the range cattlemen of the West as to how their cattle are branded for identification, and it is likely that a thought of the great loss that ensues from unwise branding has not been considered at all. The impression of the red hot iron insures evidence of ownership at the round-up which, primarily, accomplishes the object sought, and then the subject is dropped from the mind. But there is an after consequence that is worthy of consideration, and which is bound to affect disastrously all that are engaged in cattle raising.

The millions of cattle that are so branded come into the final market depreciated in value, in the aggregate, to an extent that is truly alarming, and should sufficiently impress the cattlemen of the West that some better means of recognizing their stock should be resorted to, not so damaging in its results. The money loss estimated from this source alone is more than $\$3,000,000$ every year; it is upon the tanned leather from the hides that this immense loss falls, and the branding iron is responsible for it. In the Chicago markets at the present time a side of Texas slaughter leather is quoted at 21c., if it is free from brands, while if branded, the same quality of hides in all other respects brings but $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. The latter would command the higher

figures but for the brand. A shrewd buyer of butchers' cattle on the market scrutinizes this feature well before making his offers, and is guided largely thereby in the price he is willing to pay, for the perfect, unutilized hide forms no inconsiderable part of income from the bullock's offal. Instances of this kind are very numerous, and expert buyers of Western cattle are often deterred from paying top prices for a bunch of steers, which are in every other way wholly qualified to sell for the highest prices of the day, but the brand prevents their being considered in that class, which causes a heavy discount to be made, and this, of course, falls upon the feeder.

The claim is made that there is no reason for a brand to exceed four inches square, and the range man using a larger one is simply burning the money that should go into his pocket; many branding marks are more than double this size, and are often applied to those parts of the hide which are choicest and of most value as tanned leather, so it can be readily seen that great financial loss and damage is sure to result. If a large brand, then, is so destructive to values, a smaller one is proportionately so, and, in the best interests of those concerned, it is of vital importance that some plan be devised by which the branding iron may be dispensed with altogether. To the inventive genius who will introduce a method of identification, reaching that end, and that will be effective and satisfactory, there is a fortune awaiting, which will be accompanied by the thanks of the range men all over the Western feeding grounds.

CATTLE ON THE RANGES.

The future of the cattle on the ranges is a question full of interest, not only to those who are actually engaged in cattle ranching, but also to the farmers in the arable country to the east of the ranges. And to none should it be of greater interest than to the farmers of Minnesota, since no State is so well fitted for feeding live stock, all things considered.

The general feeling among ranchmen at the present time is that cattle are to stiffen still further in prices, especially the stocks that will be sent from the ranges next autumn. This feeling is based, first, upon the shortage in the cattle now upon the range. They were sold off very closely last autumn, at least from Montana ranges, because of the shortage of the grass. And it is based, second, on the present tightening of the money market consequent upon the war. It is not improbable, therefore, that feeders may have to pay stiff prices next autumn for cattle to be turned into the feed lot.

But the whole system of cattle ranching is changing, at least so far as Montana is concerned. The system of keeping cattle on what may be termed the open range will ere many years be numbered with the things that were. General influences are working in this direction. In the first place, the range is becoming so stocked with sheep that they are cutting in upon the pastures on which the cattle used to feed.

In the second place it is becoming more and more difficult to secure animals with which to stock the ranges. Breeding on the open range has been so hazardous that it has been to a great extent abandoned; hence the supplies of cattle must needs be brought in from outside sources. And in the third place ranches are being planted here and there in all parts of the range country. And with the increase of those ranches the area of open range will be more and more circumscribed every year.

That such a change is taking place is fortunate in many ways. It is fortunate because it will fill the country with citizens who will

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own small bands of cattle which they can properly care for. It is fortunate because it will almost entirely prevent the losses which in the past have been incident to severe winters. It is fortunate because it will enable the growers to produce more or better cattle from the produce of a given area, because of the foods which they grow on which to sustain them in winter. It is fortunate because it will enable the grower to produce cattle at three years larger and better in quality than they can be grown on the open range in four years. And it is fortunate since it will set ranchmen to work husbanding resources of water and soil that are now being unutilized. The Eastern feeder has also reason to rejoice in the change. The cattle that are thus reared will not be wild, like those reared on the open range, hence they can be fed to much better advantage in the feed lot or in the stable.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Trade Chronicle

NEW CORPORATIONS.

WEIS & LESH ICE MANUFACTURING CO., Muncie, Ind.

THE GOULD COLD STORAGE CO., Montreal, Que., has obtained a charter of incorporation.

THE LAWRY CREAMERY CO., New York City, capital stock \$25,000, was incorporated. J. H. Campbell and William Shaw, of Brooklyn, are interested.

THE SWAN LAKE LIVE STOCK CO., Clayton, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital of \$3,000, by H. D. Laughlin, Lucien Campbell, George J. Tansey and others.

THE DREYFUSS SOAP CO., of Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000. The incorporators are B. F. Dreyfuss, D. Oreyfuss and L. L. Eschenheimer.

THE SPENCER CREAMERY CO., Spencer, Tioga County, N. Y., capital stock \$6,000 was incorporated. Directors are Seymour Seely, W. H. Hallock, M. D. Fisher, &c.

THE YOUNGSTOWN (OHIO) POULTRY, PIGEON & PET STOCK CO. has been incorporated by John J. Kane, W. J. Wallis, E. N. Simon, N. W. Officer and John L. Simonson.

THE BATES PARK SHEEP CO. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000. The principal place of business will be Casper, Wyo. The trustees are John Mahoney, Pat Sullivan and Fred E. Player.

THE MISSOURI STOCKYARDS COMPANY has filed articles of incorporation in St. Louis, with a capital stock of \$180,000, fully paid. The new company, it is stated, will purchase the plant and all property of the defunct Union Stockyards Co.

THE ACME SOAP CO., of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000. The directors are Robert E. Irwin, of Glen Ridge, N. J.; Everst Matheis, of Brooklyn, and Caleb A. Burbank, of New York City.

THE AMERICAN REFRIGERATOR TRANSIT CO. has been incorporated in New Jersey. It will make and operate cars for the transportation of perishable property. The capital stock is \$500,000. Reid Northrup, S. B. Vickroy and B. Morehead, of St. Louis, Mo., are the incorporators.

Messrs. Baker & Morgan have contracted for the erection of a large fertilizer warehouse in Aberdeen, Md.

The fertilizing establishment of Frederick Hangstorfer, about one mile from Centre Square, Pa., was destroyed by fire last Saturday morning. New machinery has been placed in position only a few days before.

The Dold Company, Wichita, Kan., received 12 cars of lumber for their new fertilizer works, work on which will be commenced as soon as it dries up sufficiently. About 15 carpenters will be wanted to push the completion of the addition as fast as possible. Ground has been broken and everything is ready for the workmen as soon as the effects of the late rains have gone.

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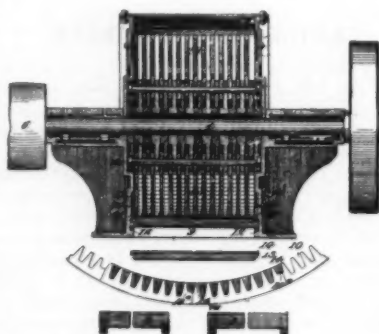
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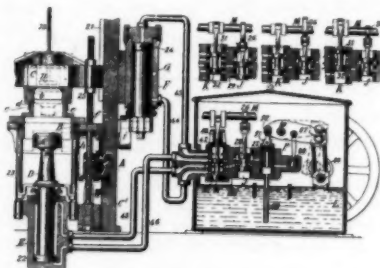
Patents, Trade-Marks, Etc., Granted
in Washington on May 17.

604,056.—**HYDRAULIC PRESS;** by Frank M. Leavitt, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to the E. W. Bliss Co., same place. App. filed June 4, 1897. In a press having two hydraulic cylinders and rams, the combination therewith of a controlling valve and communicating passages adapted in one position of said valve to connect the eduction side of one cylinder with the induction side of the other, whereby movement of the ram of the former acts through the intervening hydraulic column to move the ram of the latter, and simultaneous movement of the two rams is insured.



604,283.—**PULVERIZER;** by Herman S. Albrecht, St. Louis, Mo. App. filed May 3, 1897. A pulverizer comprising a housing having grooves in the inner faces of the side walls thereof, a revolving cylinder, sec-

tional removable side plates having notches and fitting in the grooves, and the bars hav-



ing their ends fitting in the notches of the side plates and providing a screen.

—W. A. Shoemaker, of Conshohocken, Pa., is having his ice plant enlarged.

—The ice plant on Fifth street, Camden, N. J., which has been under construction for the past six weeks, is nearly completed.

Owing to the failure of the natural ice crop last winter, on the upper Mississippi, the price of this product will advance from 50c to \$1 per ton. Another chance for artificial ice.

—The Board of Health of Chicopee, Mass., are testing all the natural ice taken from the ponds and lakes there. The outcome of these tests will be anxiously awaited, not only by the ice dealers, but by the consumers themselves. It may increase the consumption of artificial ice.

—War insurance risks on vessels have served to diminish in a marked degree the shipment of ice from New England to Southern points, and Southern concerns, which have been using natural ice, will be compelled to depend largely upon artificial ice—a good thing for the artificial ice men.

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Wide-awake Retailer

COL. JOHN F. HOBBS,

ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

EDITORIAL.

THIS WILL CONTROL PRICES.

Will the packer and the slaughterer please come to the rescue of the retail butcher? We do not ask them to do so by disbanding. Not a bit of it. There is more sense in a uniform rate than there is in an irregular, hippy-ty-hop sort of a market which makes a butcher feel after he has purchased a carcass that may be after all he might have bought it cheaper elsewhere. No, the butcher prefers to feel that the market is the same everywhere and that the price he has paid is the market price of the article. He doesn't even mind what the price is providing he can get rid of the stuff at a profit. Now, you cannot have a uniform wholesale rate without a previous understanding and concert of action. People who get their heads together for that purpose are called a combine. The concert of action is necessary. So the combine is necessary; hence, we are not asking the co-operators to disband. But, as the retail butchers do not seem to know exactly how to concert among themselves, and as they all wish a price which they know some greedy butcher will not undercut, we ask the wholesalers to come to the rescue of the disintegrated butchers. Do it in this way: Fix the price of your meat to the retailer as you now do, for you will do it anyhow. Then fix the price he is to vend it to his customer, and sell it to him upon the iron-clad condition that he suffers the penalty of boycott if he violates this business compact. The supply and demand market will regulate the general price of both of these parties, as the consumer is an unsurmountable regulator upon both forces. The manufacturers of certain lines of goods do it with the wholesalers, who in turn bind down the retailers of these fabrics. Nearly every trade in the commercial world does it. In like manner, will the wholesale meat people please bind down each retailer for his own sake, and the sake of the trade generally? If a fair profit were added to the various cuts of meats, and that retail sale price insisted upon, we fancy that the situation would be simplified and bettered. A little arrangement of this kind will save a lot of cussing and fighting. The customer might growl a stitch or two, but she'd gradually fall into the arrangement, because she would have to or turn vegetarian. They don't turn vegetarians fast. Having thus held the wholesaler and the retailer up to each other's face, we again ask in friendly earnest, will the concerted wholesaler please help the retailer by getting him on a firm, uniform price basis? The above arrangement will also force the shopkeeper upon a cash basis, and make him less liable to efforts to square the account by beating the slaughter house in turn, or the landlord from whom he rents his shop, or his employes from whom he deducts part of his pay upon one pretext or another. It will mean honest prices and honest trade; also more money.

GARLIC-FED VEAL.

Different food affects meats differently. The peanut makes the meat dark and soft, while corn clears and hardens it. Garlic tops have a stronger effect still upon the carcass. This is peculiarly true of veal. Calves seem to thrive remarkably well on garlic tops. A poor frame when put to nourish upon this kind of food fills out so readily that in a short time the animal is ready for the market. When killed the flesh is found to be devoid of any fat, comparatively, and the meat soon shrinks. The transformation of the veal carcass is fast. About twenty-four hours after being slaughtered the young flesh turns blackish and has the strong garlic flavor about it. Our representative was shown some in a local slaughter house recently which illustrated this peculiar effect of garlic feed upon the viand. What had been a rounded calf in life, and a rich succulent-looking carcass of veal at slaughter at the time of inspection looked like poor, badly kept meat, shrivelled and clinging to the bone. The loss in weight forty-eight hours after slaughter must be fully one-third of the dressed weight of the carcasses. Whether an animal fattened in this way is desirable is a matter of taste, but it seems unprofitable to the wholesale carcass butcher buying on the hoof.

A PATRIOTIC "CROW."

"Jim Crow," or plain "Jim," who is a crow in Washington Market, is a noisy and persistent pttat shrdl cmfw yodartef dorathees he seems to think a lot, and yell all of a sudden at frequent intervals like a Navajo Indian on the warpath. The other day the stallholders "voiced" their American sentiments by flaunting Stars and Stripes bunting in the face of any renegade Spaniard who might chance to pass. The consensus of the talk the crow heard was war, and "Jim" has been incessantly yelling "War! war!" ever since. "Jim" knows every tenant in the market, therefore he knows when a stranger passes. We verged in view of "Jim's" quick eye the other day, and had hardly halted when a shrill blast pierced the air from his perch: "Hello! war! war! Hello! war! war!" The whole market echoed with the sound. As we

emerged from the door a shrill sound passed out against our ear: "Hello! war!" "Jim" has been in the market quite a while, and he was never known to be so continuously excited as at the present time. War prices of meat haven't got high enough to knock "Jim" from his perch. The bird would be a tough proposition for any other crow, for just now he has the Manila fever, and a belligerent temper, which would do honor to his American citizenship.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

Let's see. With the wholesale price of meat piled upon him; with the cost of living stacked up higher against him at his own domestic door, and the price of ice going up so that it will cost more to run his cooler in hot weather, the retail butcher will find himself hard pressed this summer. If a butchers' company cannot be formed to supply this ice to the shop and home, of every butcher here and there an ice club can, so as to make their own ice. Several of the butchers throughout the East are putting in individual ice machines. Almost any fair-sized butcher can do that and sell ice very low to his brother butchers about him. The cooling blocks can be produced artificially at 75 cents per ton. A move of that kind would puncture the tire of the ice trust and make their combination rate travel slowly.

Men are almost afraid to eat these days for weekly the housewife asks her husband to raise the price of the weekly allowance. He must cut down the bill of fare, or push up the necessary funds to meet these war prices on everything. His employer will not make good the additional. But, seriously, will some one tell us why the grocer nearly doubles the price of the abundant American potato and similar fruit and vegetables? The market for these is not hampered, for all the Irish ports are wide open. The meat market has to scale upward. The other looks like brigandage in trade.

Russia has a dude cow. In fact, she has nearly 50,000 of them that wear goggles. This is necessary in snow-clad Russia, where the kine must graze over the white sheen on the tufts of grass above the snow-crest and go blind if unspectacled. But what would the Western cowboy do if the prairie herd caught the dude idea? Such a sight as a goggled herd on our Western white wastes, or our Rocky steppes, would be novel, but, doubtless, helpful.

Sterry Weaver is running the delivery team for the L. L. Park's Market, in Noank, R. I. He is good with the ribbons.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE BUFFALO FISH CASES SETTLED

The noted Buffalo fish cases have been decided in favor of the United States government by the Customs Board of Classification. Paragraph 555 of the Tariff Act of 1897 provides that "fish, fresh or packed in ice," taken in Canadian waters by American citizens were entitled to free entry into the United States." It was further decided that in order lake fisheries had Canadian fishermen in Canadian boats operating for them, using their own citizenship as a technical cover for the smuggles and crews. The Collector of Customs at the Port of Buffalo held that the craft and crews and hence their catch, did not come on the free list under paragraph 555. The question went to the General Appraiser. After a full hearing the Board of Classification decided that paragraph 555 "did not provide for the free entry of fish caught by aliens for citizens of the United States." It was further decided that in "order to prove that fish were caught by citizens of the United States, the fact must be shown that such citizens were actually physically present and acted personally in taking the fish." This decision affects the whole lake front of this country, and incidentally other ports and fish markets on the seaboard and immediate interior places reached by fish "packed in ice."

CUT MEN AND MEAT, THEN DIED.

"Dick" Short has gone to his long home. He is the Irish Nationalist who stabbed Phelan of Kansas City a few years ago in O'Donovan Rossa's office during a row over Irish matters. "Dick" was a Brooklyn butcher. Short came to America from Cork in 1883, and was prominent in Irish affairs. Deasy, his brother-in-law on his wife's side, died in an English jail, having been convicted of complicity in a dynamite incident. Dick Short was buried from his late residence, 62 North Oxford street, Brooklyn, last Sunday, 8th inst. His wife and several children survive him. Dick Short was not what is commonly called a "wild Irishman;" he was a sensible and much respected man among his acquaintances.

KLONDIKE BILL OF FARE.

The following is a bill of fare copied from the display card of a Dawson City restaurant. The date is Feb. 6, and indicates what an expensive luxury hunger is in the Klondike regions. On the same placard the public is modestly informed that a square meal costs $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of gold. Half an ounce of gold is worth \$10. But the a la carte fare is as follows: Tea or coffee, 75c. per cup; doughnuts, 75c. a plate of three; pie, 75c. a cut; hot cakes, \$1.25 each; porridge, \$1.75 a plate; sardines, \$1.25 a plate; soup, \$1 a plate; beef tea, 75c. a cup; sandwiches, 75c. each; stewed fruit, \$1 a plate; hot waffles, \$2 each; beans, \$1.50 a plate; stewed corn, \$1.50 a plate; whisky, 50c. a glass; porterhouse moose steak, \$3; round moose steak, \$2; cariboo moose steak, \$2.

BEEF KILLING CONTEST.

The Butchers' Association of Hamilton County, Ohio, held a meeting last Sunday to perfect their plans for the international beef killing contest which they have decided to hold in Cincinnati this summer.

THIS IS A PROVISION ONE.

The provision dealer has a joke just now. He trots it out upon all occasions for the benefit of every customer who may come within range. The customer may have asked for beef or poultry or something else many miles away from the joke, but to the provision dealer it's all the same. He just bides his time, and at the first breathing spell he observes: "Well, ma'am, there's one thing: you don't want any Spanish mackerel just now, do you, ma'am? Not much, ma'am. The fact is," (proudly) "we're not keeping any Spanish mackerel in stock at all now; only the fresh."

A SUPERB THING AT THE HEALTH SHOW.

Among the many interesting things at present attracting the attention of the New York public is the International Health Exhibition now under way at Grand Central Palace, 43d street and Lexington avenue. One of the most novel and attractive features of the show is the exhibit of a large ice house, built by James McLean, the well-known refrigerator manufacturer, of West 34th street. Visitors at the exhibition linger in front of this exhibit and express their admiration of the superb structure which stands boldly before them as a demonstration of what can be accomplished in woodwork and refrigeration. The striking feature of this refrigerator is that it is not cooled by ice, but by a refrigerating machine, which keeps the box at a very low temperature. At 10 o'clock every night this machine is shut down and at 2 o'clock the following afternoon it is started again. During the time that the machine is not running there is only a rise in temperature inside the box of from 5 to 6 degrees. This shows that none of the cool atmosphere within can escape from a well insulated and perfectly constructed refrigerator.

THESE THREE ATE 65 POUNDS OF MEAT DAILY

William Starr Miller lives at 39 Fifth Ave. He is a millionaire clubman and has a wife and one little girl. He won a suit against a retail butcher in the City Court before Justice Fitzsimmons Monday, 16th inst. Koelker, Ritter & Company, butchers at 116 Clinton Place, sued him for \$117.06 as balance due on a meat bill. Miller opened the meat account in April, 1896. In thirty-eight days they had Miller charged with \$611.06 worth of meat. He paid \$494 and refused to pay more because he stated that he would not be responsible for more than \$13 a day for flesh, but this bill was at a \$16 rate. Miller won. But how many New York butchers would like to have him at \$10 a day for a few days? Moral: When you have a good thing don't kill it by a hard squeeze.

THE MILES BOB VEAL BILL.

As we have already stated in a previous issue, Gov. Black has signed the Miles' "bob veal" bill. It is now the law of the State. As to the hearings of the bill, Mr. C. A. Weiting, superintendent of the State Department of Agriculture, makes this concise statement:

"I have been personally interested in this measure for the last two years, believing it to be in the interest of the consuming public. I believe that much of the veal that has been placed upon the market for a number of years past has been unfit for human food. Then there is a secondary reason why this bill should become a law which is not so general as the above, namely: The financial benefit that it will be to the agricultural classes, particularly those engaged in dairying. It is well known that for years there has been during each season a time when there was a glut of milk upon the market and it had to be sold by the producer sometimes for less than the cost of production. If the calves that had heretofore been sold for 'bob veal' aged from an hour to several days old, had been kept during this season of the year they would have consumed the surplus of milk and so relieved the glut, and the balance of the milk would have brought a better price to the producer, and the calves would have in time sold for enough so as to give quite a profit. This condition of things would produce a confidence in the consuming public, and more veal would be eaten in the hotels and restaurants and less Western beef. I am of the opinion that it is a conservative estimate to say that these calves at a given time of the year will consume in a given length of time the milk of 100,000 cows. This would relieve the market."

THE BUTCHERS SCORE ONE.

The Legislature of Ohio has passed a bill by which the wages of married men may be garnished for the necessities of life ordered by their wives. The bill was introduced by Senator Burke, and finally, last week, passed the House. The local butchers are pleased at the passage. The bill provides that 10 per cent. of a married man's wages can be garnished for the necessities of life. This measure was introduced at the instigation of the retail associations. Two years ago it was defeated by the narrow majority of two. While it is not all that is desired, the moral effect of the bill will make the wife of the tradesman and the tradesman himself more correct and careful.

THINGS REASONABLE IN HARTFORD.

The war wave has swelled up into Connecticut, but has not upset things there completely. The wholesalers are asking 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for the top corn-fed cattle, which price is not unusually high for this season of the year. There are no grass cattle in the local refrigerators. Lambs are bringing 9c., mutton 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., fresh ribs 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., smoked shoulders 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., smoked hams from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 11c., and lean ends of pork \$16 a barrel. Plates and coarse pieces of cut fresh beef are selling in the wholesale houses at 5c. This quality of beef usually sells for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. the year round.



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A NEW OUNCE WEIGHT.

A few days ago a slick rascal went to Mr. D. O'Halloran in Jersey City and hired a store at Seaview and Ocean avenues. He said he wished to open a delicatessen store, and secured the keys of the place upon the pretense of having improvements made within. He set two carpenters to work ripping up the floor, because, as he said, he wished to lay a new floor. As his timber would not arrive before Saturday, he knocked off the workmen, promising them a full day's pay just the same, and instructing them to leave their tools in the store overnight, so as to have them there for the next day. He would lock them securely in. Next morning the man was gone—so were the tools, which were valued at \$50. The damage to Mr. O'Halloran's property will also reach that sum. The police are looking for the swindler. It is astonishing how elaborately some men will plan their road to jail for a small sum.

WAR PRICES OF FOOD.

	May 9.	May 10.
Beef	13c. lb.	15c. lb.
Prepared corned beef	18c. lb.	20c. lb.
Prepared roast beef	18c. lb.	20c. lb.
Butter	25c. lb.	26c. lb.
Eggs	15c. doz.	15½c. doz.

CORN PUSHES MEAT UP.

The Armour "tip" in corn and provisions on May 11 was good. The movement of troops has created a big demand for provisions, and the biggest rise in years was scored. Pork closed at \$11.87 a barrel, a rise of 80 cents. Lard added 45 cents a hundred, or more than \$1 a tierce to its value, and ribs gained 65 cents a hundred, says a Chicago exchange.

A SAUSAGE BANQUET.

The old Melrose Lyceum has had a history and a fire. Its sausage banquet was an odd but unique affair. The building, at Third and Westchester avenues, which was seriously damaged by fire a few nights ago, has been one of the centers of what is now the Borough of the Bronx for half a century. The most notable event in its history was the leberwurst fest that took place in 1884.

When Tilden was counted out of the presidency in 1876, the proprietor, Peter Kirchof, declared that if ever another Democratic President was elected he would invite his friends to help him eat the biggest liver sausage they had ever seen. He remembered his promise at the close of the Cleveland campaign in 1884, and told George Konig, a Morrisania butcher, to build the largest sausage that could be made to hold together. The result was a sausage 2 inches thick and 72 feet long. The joints in the skin were comered with red, white and blue ribbons. Then a College Point barber, Henry Hofels, said he would supply bread to go with the sausage, and at his order a baker named Kirchof constructed a loaf 40 feet long by two feet thick. The loaf was in eight sections. A brass band was hired, and a procession carried the sausage from the butcher's through the village to Kirchof's hall. Forty men bore the sausage aloft, while the bread, on a long board, was carried by thirty others. When the hall was reached some 400 feasted on the bread and sausage, and a portion was sent to President Cleveland.—Harlem Reporter.

WHY SHOULD THE BUTCHER STAND IT?

Beef goes up in Oswego. It jumped 2c. per pound last week, and made a new rise this. Beef that fetched \$7 to \$8 per hundred two weeks ago now bring \$9 and upwards wholesale. The retailers tack on the wholesale price. They are entitled to go a few points upwards on their own account, for, while the wholesaler and the cattleman gets the rise in the carcass, the shop butcher must stand the shrinkage, loss from cutting, and the like. He doesn't even get interest on the extra price, and has to increase his purchasing capital out of his own pocket.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATION.**THE JOURNEMEN BUTCHERS PARADED.**

The journeymen butchers of Yonkers are getting down to business. They met at Wendt's Hotel last week and had a good time over harmonious plans. The next evening they decided to enliven the town with a parade in the interest of their early closing movement. They marched through the main streets to the gay music of a fife and drum corps behind which they formed. These are the officers of the association: Philip Reikenuer, president; Nathaniel Summerville, treasurer; James Kelly, secretary.

BUTCHERS ENJOY THEMSELVES.

The Shop Butchers' Benevolent and Protective Association of Jersey City had a parade with finely decorated wagons on the 18th inst., and gave a spring-time festival and dance on the following evening at Polhman's Pavilion, Ogden avenue and Ferry street. The music was rendered by Prof. J. K. Holden.

A CO-OPERATIVE CLUB.

The Fredonia and Dunkirk (N. Y.) butchers met at the Hotel Columbia, Fredonia, recently to organize a club to protect the trade against slow-pay customers, and in the general interest of the retail butchers. All of the local meat markets were represented. This is to be a sort of co-operative club to generally watch and advance the interests of the trade; to act as sort of advisory trade scouts.

HARRISBURG BUTCHERS APPEAL.

Appeals have been entered at the prothonotary's office from the assessments of Charles C. Curtis, the County Mercantile Appraiser, by the following butchers of Harrisburg, Pa.: H. H. Stouffer, C. H. Smith, William A. Blair, Frank Charles, George Hiller, F. E. Taylor, B. F. Moses, George M. Blair, C. H. Boose, H. T. Young, George Weidman, Mary A. Weigle, George A. Young and William Kaltwasser. The Harrisburg butchers are assessed a city license for the carrying on of their business, hence the appeal.

RETAIL BUTCHERS MAKE ICE.

Already \$30,000 has been subscribed for the erection of an ice plant, under the control of the local Retail Butchers' Association, says the Rochester Post-Express. This was the sum at first fixed upon as the amount required, but it is now thought \$50,000 will be necessary and accordingly \$20,000 more will have to be raised. The committee will not select a site till the full amount has been secured, which, it is now thought, will be about July 1.

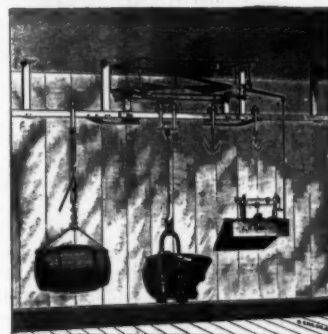
NEW DIRECTORS.

The stockholders of the Falls City Hall and Market Company held a meeting on Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, on the 2d inst., and elected the following directors for the ensuing term: George L. Everbach, William Herboldt, Fred. J. Schoen, Peter Shanzenbacher, John Gloch, A. F. Nagel, Aloph Kleiser, Frank Senn, and Sebastian Hublach. The directors will meet Wednesday afternoon and elect officers.

BINGHAMTON BUTCHERS ELECT OFFICERS.

The regular annual meeting of the Binghamton Retail Butchers' Protective Association was held on Washington street last week. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the following: E. F. Hopton, president; N. C. Tompkins, vice-president; R. W. Sampson, secretary; G. W. North, treasurer. After all of the officers had been elected, Mr. E. F. Hopton was chosen to represent the local association at the forthcoming State Convention, while Messrs. A. S. Patten and Ernest Schoenrock were selected to attend as State officers.

JAS. H. O'BRIEN, SCALE-MAKER AND REPAIRER
75 New Chambers St., New York.



These Scales and Tracks are extensively used in Refrigerators, Slaughterhouses and Packing-houses. Manufactured in all sizes and capacities, with one or more tracks. Prices vary according to location, size and amount of tracking required. Estimate and references furnished on application.

JACKSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUTCHERS and PACKERS'

SKEWERS

Made from the
BEST OF HICKORY.

Correspondence solicited.

Jackson & Co.,

626 Tenth Ave., New York.

**R. & W. SCOTT
Ice Dealers.**

OFFICE, 509 W. 37th Street, NEW YORK.
DEPOT, Foot 34th St., N. Riv.

Refer to:—J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co. G. F. & E. C. Swift, Armour & Co., The Hammond Co., Armour Packing Co., Nelson Morris & Co., Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., Kingan & Co., Eastman's Co. of New York.

A NEW ASSOCIATION.

The butchers of Rockville, Conn., have got together and organized what they call the Rockville Butchers' Association. The market men are in earnest. Good men are at the helm and on the list. Last week the new association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. E. Strong, president; H. J. Bingenheimer, vice-president; John S. Donovan, secretary; William Petig, trustee. The object of this association is to preserve uniform prices among all the shops for meats and to harmonize the market owners on any subject at all times. The new scale of prices went into effect last Monday, 16th inst. From June 1 next none of the markets will sell to any one except for cash. All we wish on this subject is that all butchery was one big Rockville, or that all butchers were as even and sensible as their Rockville brothers.

CITY AND PERSONAL.

Mr. F. C. White, Western sales manager of Armour & Co., came over during the week for a few days.

We hear that Kohlepp Bros., at 91st street and Columbus avenue, have dissolved partnership.

Frank Neuwiessinger has moved his meat and grocery business from to the new stand, cor. Sussex and Van Vorst sts.

Mr. J. A. Howard, Branch Manager for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, is out of the city for some days. He is hustling in among the branches.

The United Dressed Beef Company are having their big premises at 34th st. and 1st ave. newly painted all over, in and outside. The new coat will make the structure rise up like a new building among the dingy red "squats" about it.

Mr. Lowe has succeeded Mr. James Bailey as manager of the Jersey City Packing Co., Jersey City. He took charge on May 1. Prior to this, Mr. Lowe, we understand, was on 'Change.

The three brothers who manage the three Hammond branches at West Washington Market, Hoboken and Williamsburg, Brooklyn, are not small fish, if they are named Whiting. The meat trade has also found out that they are not suckers, either.

Mr. Heckler who, until he went abroad about the middle of February last, ran a butcher shop at Maspeth, L. I., has just returned from Europe. When he closed his Long Island place he stored his fixtures and took a vacation. He is now having his fixtures installed in a new butcher shop at Eighty-eighth street and Second avenue.

The Crystal Palace meat market on First avenue, near East Twenty-third street is now vacant and to let. It was a very nice looking shop, but the proprietor has for some reason or other given it up.

Wm. J. Smith, who owns the premises at 551 West Fortieth street, where he formerly carried on his "Butcher Fixture" business, has moved his stock to 529 West Forty-second street, where he has completely rigged himself up new premises for the same line of business.

Swifts are selling eggs. Some time ago we published the news that Swifts had gone into chicken ranching. Selling eggs is the natural fruit of such a departure. These or other hens have been so prolific that Swifts are sending carloads of eggs into New York City from the West. Now the next thing we expect to hear of will be canned omelets, or tinned hams and eggs. With Armours branching out into hot tamales, canned mush, and rooster fries, and Swifts shipping train loads of eggs, the meat industry is taking a wide and profitable range.

The Armour Packing Company have indicated their increased business in Jersey by building a new provision box at their Jersey City branch, Fourth and Henderson streets. It is quite an annex to their former facilities, and is a perfect affair of its kind. This box was built under their own supervision and has just been completed. The improvements about the place give new aspect to affairs, and add to the locality.

Mr. John Westervelt, who was formerly in the small stock business for himself, has been

very recently engaged by the Armour Packing Company as small stock salesman at their West Harlem branch. Those who know Mr. Westervelt know what a valuable addition the A. P. Co. have made to their already alert staff.

The United States Government meat inspectors for the District of New York seized for week ending May 18: Beef, 1,250 lb; tripe, 470 lb; 18 barrels poultry, 3,600 lb; 10 calves, 410 lb; 1 sheep, 40 lb; total, 5,770 lb.

The South Brooklyn Beef House of the Armour Packing Company, 105-109 39th street, has a new man. Mr. Link, of the provision department, has been transferred to Manhattan Market, and Mr. Max Wolfe takes his place.

Swift and Company, it can definitely be stated, despite all rumors to the contrary, will not build on their recent purchase at 44th street and First avenue (the Fleischmann property) for the present. In view of their new plans this has become necessary. In the course of the next twelve months this great Western concern will give New Yorkers an electric and pleasant surprise, for Swifts never do things by halves. When they do get thoroughly and satisfactorily settled in New York, they will be here on all fours. More than this we cannot say just now. There'll be a giant in the East, however, when the sign goes up.

The meeting of stockholders of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association met Thursday night to elect directors. The meeting was prolonged, and lasted into the late hours of the night. With one exception, the old board was re-elected. Mr. H. Schlosser is the new director and should make a very good one.

The Armour Packing Company is the only concern which has a beef house in the vicinity of Bay Ridge, Fort Hamilton and Coney Island. This house is a two-story, brick one, with a basement, and it has every facility for smoking, handling and packing provisions. The cooler is one of the largest in the East (50 by 120 feet), holding more than 1,000 pieces at a time. Not only is curing done there, but the burlaps and canvas ham bags are also made on the premises. Mr. Charles Herrschaft is the manager, and Sam Bradley bookkeeper of this important branch.

AS SOL HAAS SAW IT.

Sol Haas, whose big market at 36th street and 2d avenue attracts the eye of the yearner after good things in the eating line, is one of the most prominent and most popular butchers in New York. "The 'Wide-Awake Retailer' feature of 'The National Provisioner' is destined," he said, to one of our representatives, "to make the retail butcher wide-awake. The trade has long needed an influential organ to point the way, while at the same time bringing to the butcher shop that valuable information he needs."

Mr. Haas is a very busy man, but he is so courteous and pleasant that neither his host of customers nor his energetic staff of assistants are aware of his presence except when they face his encouraging and kind manner during the course of business. He marveled at the amount and value of the stuff the proprietary gave the butcher for his money. "No butcher could give his customer so much value and stay in the business three months," this shrewd marketman observed as he finished leafing through the 52 well-filled pages of "The National Provisioner."

The beef houses on the West Side about Gansevoort Market, are trying to arrange to open at 3 a. m. and close for the day at 1 p. m. It is intended that the plan shall go into effect about June 1, and continue until the 1st of September, if not longer, should the summer be hot and prolonged. The leading Western managers are holding war councils and perfecting the plan.

Mr. Sam Schuman, the bookkeeper in the veal and mutton department of the U. D. B. Co., is a member of the 22d Regiment, and he has been called to his gun. Samuel's big, patriotic heart so swelled out as to nearly burst asunder his office uniform. The present incumbent is Mr. Silverberg, who is keeping the job open for the soldier. Mr. S. hopes for a speedy termination of the war and the safe return of his predecessor at as early a date as he can walk in.

Mr. Sam Block, whose shop at 82d street and Columbus avenue, is so well known, is going to Europe on a pleasure trip. He leaves about June 2. The boys at J. M. & P. Scanlan's wish him bon voyage, and hope that a Spanish gunboat won't examine him and take him on a little trip to a Spanish port instead, and let him ride around on a harbor torpedo for nightmares in his sleep.

NEW FIXTURES.

Mr. Nickerson has fitted up an elegant market for butcher Barber at Cheboygan, Mich. The shop is on State street. The commodious refrigerator with a small quantity of ice maintains a temperature of 32 degrees. All the other fittings are of excellent workmanship and convenient.

C. E. Spoener, of Northampton, Mass., is a shrewd and wide-awake market owner. He has introduced a convenient and new system of payments. The customer gets a slip indicating the amount of the purchase, and the settlement is then made with the cashier. Then the entry is made and acts as a check upon the salesman. He has just had new fixtures installed in his market. The office has been moved to the front of the store, where it has been encased in an artistic combination of oak and plate glass. Everything looks spick and span.

Phil Spengler has moved his meat market from 842 Columbus ave. to Amsterdam ave. and 60th st., where he had McLean to rig up his market for him. The market should do a good business in this prosperous part of the city.

John Reilly, who has a nice fish market on 8th ave., between 128th and 129th sts., has had a large fish box put in by McLean. People have more confidence in the freshness of fish when they see a big ice cooler about the place. The proprietor of this place has shown his summer sense by getting one.

Sing Sing expects to eat more corn beef this summer, for J. Revolinski, whose market is at 20 Water street, of that city, has had McLean, of East 34th street, New York, to put him in a good-sized corn beef box. Well, a piece of luscious corn beef is better in summer than an odoriferous cut of fresh meat which nearly falls off of the bones of the suspended carcass.

George Jantzler & Co., whose market is on Fulton st., Brooklyn, at the bridge, have had an ice box, freezer put in and general fitting up done by Marscheider. This firm, in view of the forming of ice syndicates, and the advance in the price of summer ice, are going to manufacture their own ice.

BUSINESS RECORD.

CALIFORNIA.—Loughran, Thos., San Francisco, wholesale provisions, dead.

COLORADO.—Runsey, Geo., & Co., Cripple Creek, meat market; sold out.

CONNECTICUT.—Wm. Levy, Bridgeport, grocery and meat market; away.—Geo. B. Grocock, New Britain, meats, etc.; firm name changed to Geo. B. Grocock & Co.—John S. Bliss, et. ux., Danbury, hotel; R. E. attached, \$450.—H. W. Magg, New Haven, pork dealer; attached \$100.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Wm. Smith, Washington, hotel, etc.; chattel deed of trust, \$500.

FLORIDA.—J. R. Campbell, Jacksonville, hotel; R. E. mortgage, \$786.—Dodge & Cullens, Jacksonville, hotel; lien, \$1,596.—P. B. Dukes, Ocala, butcher; foreclosure mortgage, \$574.

IDAHO.—Nick Millick, Bay Horse Hotel; dead.—S. T. N. Smith, Silver City, hotel; sold out.

ILLINOIS.—J. B. Lamkin, Champaign, hides; Lamkin & Ayres, succeed.

INDIANA.—Wm. T. Scharf, Aurora, butcher; R. E. mortgage, \$600.—Wm. Derleth, Indianapolis, meats; R. E. mortgage, released, \$3,000.

KANSAS.—J. T. Carroll & Son, Kansas City, meats, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$367, bill of sale, \$367.

MAINE.—Elias W. Gove, Palermo, meats, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$200.—G. F. Quinn Refrigerator Co., Portland, mfr. refrig.; chattel mortgage foreclosed.—Mrs. Marie M. Heald, Turner, hotel; mortgaged R. E. \$250.—A. D. & M. A. Remick, Waterville, hotel; mortgaged R. E., \$5,000.

MARYLAND.—Henry P. Becker, Baltimore, provisions, etc.; R. E. mortgage, \$3,000.—Herman A. Dubner and wife, Baltimore, hotel, etc.; deeded R. E., \$1,400.—P. C. Mueller & Co., Baltimore, retail provisions, etc.; Philip C. Mueller; deeded R. E., \$1,100.—Chas. J. Russ, Baltimore, retail provisions, etc.; deeded R. E., \$800.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Samuel Wainstein, Lynn, provisions, etc.; assigned.—P. W. Crane & Co., Spencer, restaurant; sold out.—F. E. Bennett & Co., Boston, hotel; chattel mortgage, \$2,500.—Antonio P. Caprio & Co., Boston, hotel; chattel mortgage, \$2,700.—John Dolan, Boston, provisions; chattel mortgage, \$283.—D. J. Sullivan & Co., Boston, hotel; chattel mortgage, \$2,500.—Joseph W. Dows, Brockton, restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$150.—D. H. & W. C. Cornell, Fall River, wholesale pork, Arthur D. Cornell; R. E.—James T. Duffy, Natick, hotel; bill of sale, \$400, mortgage \$900.—Stanislas Desautels, New Bedford, provisions, etc.; R. E. mortgage, \$2,000.—John W. Purcell, North Adams, hotel; chattel mortgage, \$600.—Frank T. Ward & Co., Salem, provisions; filed petition in insolvency.—Chas. S. Butters, Somerville, provisions; R. E. mortgage, \$3,600.

MICHIGAN.—Baker, Shattuck & Co., Adrian, pork packers and wholesale cheese; succeeded by the Riverside Co.—H. Muggelberg & Co., Detroit, meats; dissolved.—Beckerson Bros., Vassar, hotel; chattel mortgage, \$2,000.

MINNESOTA.—J. H. Kartack & Co., St. Paul, cheese; John H. Kartack, assigned.

MISSOURI.—Excelsior Springs Improvement Co., Excelsior Springs, hotel, etc.; burned out.

NEW JERSEY.—C. Hirtler's Sons, Hoboken, provisions; sold out and failed.

NEW YORK.—W. H. Gibbons, Cambridge, hotel; sold out.—C. R. Sutherland, Penn Yan, meats; out of business.—John Halligan, Geneseo, hotel; judgment, \$933.—Rich-

ard V. Dolan, New York city, glue, etc.; assigned.—Edward B. King, Rochester, hotel, etc.; bill of sale, \$1.—Wm. G. Schulz, Rochester, meats; chattel mortgage, \$450.—Henry J. Zimmer, Rochester, meats; chattel mortgage recorded \$275, also judgment \$41.—John S. Marshall, Utica, fish, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$250.

OHIO.—John Roby, Sr., Delphos, hotel, etc.; dead.—Holtzapfel & Kelble, Xenia, butchers; dissolved.—Samuel Worrel, Kenton, butcher; chattel mortgage re-filed.

OREGON.—W. T. Turner & Co., Portland, com'n and poultry; dissolved, and W. T. Turner continues.

PENNSYLVANIA.—N. H. Sherman, Springfield, hotel; burned out.—John G. Oltenbake, Dunmore, hotel; judgment, \$325.—Geo. W. Romig, Reading, hotel; satisfied judgment, \$1,600.—Thos. J. Leonard, Scranton, meat; execution, \$257.—J. B. Kennedy, Stewartstown, hotel; assigned.—E. S. Avery, Wilkesbarre, meat; execution, \$107.—J. M. Rook, Williamsport, restaurant; judgment \$550, execution issued.

RHODE ISLAND.—Jeremiah Goff, Warren, hotel; sold out.—Geo. W. Greene, Woonsocket, meat market, etc.; assigned.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—W. W. Lightsey, Bamberg, meats, etc.; damaged by fire.

TENNESSEE.—C. H. Bean, Chattanooga, hotel, etc.; burned out.

TEXAS.—Andrew Reisler, Houston, meat market; judgment, \$160.

VIRGINIA.—J. W. Morrison & Son, Duffield, hotel, etc.; sold out.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

E. D. Lovelett, Ludlow, Vt., bought out Wm. Connors.

George Foy, Berwick, N. H., bought out the meat market of Swett & Guptill.

Weeden G. Conklin bought the meat market of D. W. Thomas at Woodstock, Ill.

Jacob Sneyer has repurchased the meat market he sold J. V. Hughes at Findlay, O.

T. L. Wright, East Longmeadow, Mass., bought out Adams & Blair, per E. J. Murphy, broker.

Geiger, of Haubert & Geiger, West Front street, Portsmouth, bought out the dissolved firm.

Jonas Baughman bought out Geo. N. Eby's meat market on Tuscarawas avenue, Barberton, O.

F. E. Dudley bought out Dudley & Morris, butchers, Banning, and will continue the business.

J. M. Kurtz bought the meat, etc., shop at 25 Chestnut avenue, Springfield, O., owned by Ream Brothers.

J. C. Babcock purchased the meat market of Wm. Regenos at Silver Lake, Ind., and has taken possession.

Jesse Robinson, of Ware, Mass., bought the meat market of Benj. P. Aiken at North Main street, W. Brookfield, Mass.

Lash bought out the dissolved meat market firm of Matthews & Lash, at Hillsdale, N. H., Mr. H. F. Matthews retiring.

S. F. Norris & Son have closed their shop at South Main street, Abingdon, Ill., and purchased that of J. L. Stormont & Co.

Marshall E. Currier, of Langdon, N. H., purchased the meat market of Anderson & Dahley at Orange, Mass., and will run it.

Wm. H. Grant has bought out the meat market of his brother, Hiram A. Grant, at Hartford, Conn., who retired because of poor health.

Moore, Roberts & Co. succeed to the wholesale butcher business of J. C. Stege, Riverside, Cal. Their retail business continues as before.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

The market is dull and the tendency is that it will go lower. Freight room is well taken up. We quote:

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake	17/6	17/6	\$0.19
Canned meats.....	25/	30/	28
Bacon	25/	30/	28
Lard, tcs.....	25/	30/	28
Lard (sm. pkgs.)..	30/	35/	32
Butter	35/	35/	2 M.
Tallow	22/6	30/	1.10
Cottonseed oil, bbl.	6/	6/	28
Beef, per lb.....	4/6	4/6	28
Pork, per bbl.....	3/6	4/6	4.00 M.

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 3/9 a 1/4. Cork for orders, 4/1 1/2 a 4/3.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beesves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	4,092	...	2,552	9,044	12,136
Sixtieth St.....	3,910	127	9,009	19,321	362
Fortieth St.....	...	...	...	...	19,942
Hoboken.....	2,678	11	64	3,426	...
Lehigh Val. R.R.	1,393	...	...	...	4,571
Scattering.....	...	...	294	211	...
Totals.....	12,073	168	11,019	32,202	37,011
Totals last week.	11,535	129	11,820	33,076	37,469

Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Live sheep.	Quart. Beef.
Eastmans Company .....	...	...	1,800
Nelson Morris.....	...	...	4,264
Swift and Company.....	...	...	1,778
J. Shamburg & Son.....	923	1,097	...
Schwarzachild & Sulzberger.	873	...	2,412
Pritchard, Moore & Co.....	119	...	...
Eppstein & Sanders.....	145	...	...
W. D. Craven.....	390	...	...
G. F. Lough & Co.....	...	19	...
L. S. Dillenback.....	...	15	...

Total shipments.....	2,450	1,131	10,254
Total shipments last week...	2,861	1,130	9,136
Boston " this week...	3,182	3,987	12,703
Baltimore " " " " " "	690	1,000	1,472
Philad'a " " " " " "	276	...	1,014
Portland " " " " " "	241	...	...
Newport News " " " " " "	400	...	...
Montreal " " " " " "	6,638	...	...
To London.....	3,990	...	4,179
To Liverpool.....	6,785	6,064	21,264
To Glasgow.....	1,732	...	...
To Bristol.....	682	...	...
To Hull.....	51	...	...
To Newcastle.....	263	...	...
To Manchester.....	334	...	...
To Bermuda and West Indies.	...	34	...

Totals to all ports.....	13,737	6,088	25,443
" " " " last week	7,603	5,760	23,050

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to choice native steers.....	4 90 a 5 10
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 60 a 4 85
Common native steers.....	4 35 a 4 65
Wags and Oxen.....	2 70 a 4 50
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 00 a 4 00
Good to prime native steers one year ago..	5 00 a 5 15

LIVE CALVES.

The market is stronger, with good demand, prime calves ranging up to 6c. There was a fair supply this week and the pens are all clear. We quote:

Live veal calves prime, per lb.....	5 1/4 a 6
" " " " common to good, per lb.....	4 3/4 a 5 1/4
Live Calves, barnyards, per lb.....	4
" " " " Modac.....	3 1/2 a 4 1/2

LIVE HOGS.

The market is higher about 5c., and continues strong. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme....	4 55 a 4 65
Hogs, heavy.....	4 45 a 4 65
Hogs, light to medium.....	4 65 a 4 75
Pigs.....	4 55 a 4 75
Bonghs.....	3 55 a 3 75

CHICAGO.

Union Stockyards—Hogs active, strong to 5c. higher. Light hogs, \$4.05@4.40; mixed packers, \$4.20@4.60; heavy shipping grades, \$4.25@4.70; rough packing grades, \$4.25@4.30. Hogs closed very weak; packers bought 34,200; shippers, 3,000; left over, 14,000. Estimated receipts for to-morrow, 34,000.

CINCINNATI.

Hog market 5@10c. higher, at \$3.75@4.60.

EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs—31 cars on sale. Market stronger; Yorkers opened \$4.35@4.40, closing \$4.45 for

MORTGAGES AND BILLS OF SALE.

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, May 20, 1898:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH. (New York City.)

Mortgages.

Renner, J., 1673 3d; to E Bendel (filed May 17)\$573
Newman, Abraham, 421 E. 5th; to Karnblatt & Teiber (filed May 17) .. 50
Goodwin, G., Sons; to Mary Goodwin (filed May 18)5,871
Risch, John, 217 E. 5th; to F. Fuhrmeister (filed May 18) 85

Bills of Sale.

Krauss, John, 624 Melrose; to J. Kramer (filed May 17)\$275
Greenberg, Benj., 14 Ludlow; to Jacob Greenberg (filed May 18) 100
Masemann, Clara, 423 Lenox Ave.; to M. Marcuse (filed May 19) 250

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Hubert, Anna M., 187 7th Ave.; to Etta Bremer (filed May 13).....Installments
Grieme, Catharine, 1010 Manhattan Ave.; to Ernest A. Grieme (filed May 17)\$500
Hoffman, Fredk., 270 Vanderbilt Ave.; to Gottlieb Hoffman (filed May 18).... 800
Fugerer, Jno., 85 Central Ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (Filed May 16) 120

Bills of Sale.

Goldberg, Jacob, 244 Watkins; to Sam'l Fried (filed May 13)\$100
Wolf, Catherine, 1276 Gates Ave.; to Mary Oswald (filed May 13) 200
Draycott, Juliette, 659 Myrtle Ave.; to Isaac Bernstein (filed May 13) 127
Maher, Dan'l J., 216 Columbia; to Theresa Mayer (filed May 18) 200
Kahrs, Henry, 559 17th; to Annie J. Seedorf (Filed May 16)\$1,350

HUDSON COUNTY.

Mortgages.

Winckler, Philip; to G. F. Reinert.....\$500

ESSEX COUNTY.

Mortgages.

Wermelskirchen, Charles; to Katie Ihm. \$300

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, May 20, 1898:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH. (New York City.)

Mortgages.

De Ablemont, E., 486 6th Ave.; to Kuschbaum (filed May 13)\$600
Whyte, J. Harrison; to W. C. Neuschaefer (R.), (filed May 13)5,000
White, Morris, 84 Ave. A; to Gerzog & Co. (filed May 13) 138
Downs, Maud C., 176 6th Ave.; to H. Freund (filed May 13) 650
Block, Charles, 162 Broome; to F. Cohen (filed May 16) 400
Drews, Hy., 338 West; to C. Weilmunster (filed May 16) 335
Clement, Teresa, Coney Island; to Du-parquet, H. & M. Co. (filed May 16) .. 52
Haight Bros., 142d; to J. Kneebson (Milk wagon) (filed May 16)..... 200
St. John, Chas., 335 Broadway; to Du-parquet, H. & M. Co. (filed May 17) .. 710
Damaszek, L., 55 Walker; to A. Fix (filed May 17) 300
Elder, R. H., 603 Amsterdam Ave.; to E. R. Biehler (filed May 17) 100
Fleigler & Reiss, 207 Forsyth; to S. Weinhardt (filed May 17) 43
Bihlman, M., 644 Columbus Ave.; to R. Ebert (filed May 18) 150
Scherbaum, A., 1124 E. 165th; to C. H. Hinck (filed May 18) 50
Stillgebauer, Otto, 719 7th Ave.; to Henrietta Stillgebauer (filed May 18)....3,000
Scher, Mary, 177 3d Ave.; to Nat. Loan Ass'n (filed May 18) 100
Brasch, Sam'l, 51 Broadway; to M. T. Garvey (filed May 19) 160

Ubert, J. C., Jamaica Bay, L. I.; to A. H. Kornstadt (filed May 19) 600
Pintz, M., 5 Ave. B; to J. Kulla (filed May 19) 98
Stein, Julius, 22 E. 8th; to F. Tuch (filed May 19) 166
Abramson, D. W. A., 18 Bleecker; to M. Levin (filed May 19) 120
Koplaeky, O., 114 Centre; to E. Welzer (filed May 19) 994

Bills of Sale.

Ritterhoff, A. D., 1608 Ave. A; to B. Schlemmer (filed May 13) \$1
Benjamin, H., 179 Eldridge; to L. Schuman (filed May 16) 160
Sielerman, Bessie, 95 1st Ave.; to E. Simons (Butter) (filed May 17) 300
Shin, Yulee, 17 Mott; to Yoot He (filed May 17) 250

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Klippert, John & Christina, 344 Central Ave.; to Miller & Gans (filed May 12) \$150
Danek, John, 225 Georgia Ave.; to Jacob Schmidt (Milk wagon) (filed May 16) 50
Schneider, Christina, 126 Park Ave.; to Chas. Miller (filed May 16) 100
Gresler, Louis, 1407 Broadway; to Nat. Cash Register Co. (Cafe) (filed May 16) 245
Nubell Bros., 262 Bridge; to Nat. Cash Register Co. (filed May 16) 170
Seedorf, Annie J., 559 17th; to Henry Kahrs (filed May 16)1,350
Kopf, Henry, 312 Leonard; to Robert H. Bunney (filed May 17) 450
De Gennaro, Gelsomma, 876 Bergen; to Salvatore Caffero (filed May 17) 60
Sprout, Wm. H. and Nettie E., 1194 Fulton; to Peter Sturcke (Filed May 19)\$450
Clapp, Herbert W., 907 Fulton; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (Filed May 19) 270
Frederick, John G., and Thos. J. Evans, 57 Lafayette Ave.; to D. M. Koehler Sons & Co. (Filed May 20).....1,700

Bills of Sale.

Dowling, Andrew J., 25 Hicks; to Lena Morrison (filed May 12 or 13) Nom.
James S. Moran, 404 Henry; to Lena Morrison, all interest in stock and fixtures (filed May 12 or 13) 225
Rosenbaum, Hermann, 62 Ewen; to Benj. Glickman and Abraham Walowitz (filed May 13) 275
Schluter, Christian L., 471½ 5th Ave.; to Henry Bohle (filed May 13)1,600
Schneider, Christina, 126 Park Ave.; to Katherine Hock (filed May 16) 300
Meyer, Conrad, 18th, near Benson Ave., Bath Ave. and Bay 19th; to Annie Meyer (filed May 17) 350
Meyer, Conrad, 18th, near Benson Ave., Bath Ave. and Bay 19th; to Annie Meyer (filed May 17) 500
Muller, Philipp, 244 Wyckoff Ave.; to John J. Weimer (filed May 20) 450

ESSEX COUNTY.

Harlow, Rush E.; to Clifford M. Hopwood\$350

NEW SHOPS.

George Pass, formerly at Green's Market, opened in Battye's block, Woonsocket, R. I.
M. H. Sullivan, whose market was burned at Glens Falls, will open in Schenectady, N. Y.

J. G. Leutenegger, 312 S. 3d avenue, Marshalltown, Ia.

J. G. Yeaton, Winthrop, Me.
William Fox has dissolved partnership with his brother, Edward, at Rockaway, N. Y., and will open a meat market in Wall street of the same place.

Geo. W. Hubacher, New Martinville, W. Va.

J. C. Warble, of Roseville, Ill., adds a meat market to his grocery store. J. I. Hanks closes his own market to take charge of it.

S. Palmer rented and opened in Cairo, Mich. Butcher Barber, State street, Cheboygan, Mich.

White & Mason, Kenrick Building, Franklin, N. H.

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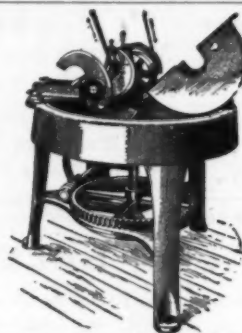
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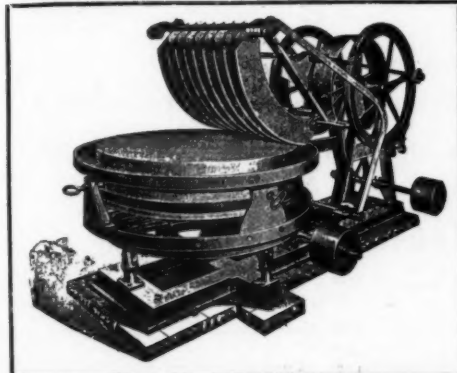
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